

For Sale
COAL

DR. J. H. HARRINGTON, V.S.

Western Globe.

EXPERT
WATCH
REPAIRING

G. W. HOTSON

Hotson Block
Established in Lacombe, 1900.

VOLUME XI

CHAS. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager

LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PUMPS



A good Pump ensures water for
Your Stock Through The Cold
weather.

We carry a large stock of pumps,
pipe, cylinders and fittings of all
kinds, and our Prices are right.

Let us Figure with you.

Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.
Hardware Furniture Implements

**MERCHANTS
BANK
OF CANADA**

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital and Reserves
\$14,000,000.00

Sound Banking Principles Followed

DEPOSITS RECEIVED—Record your business transactions
through this office and receive the benefits and protection
a Bank Account affords.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposit your cash surplus in interest
bearing account. Cash reserve is the best asset.

MONEY TRANSFERS made at reasonable rates.

ADVANCES made to assist and encourage legitimate business.

Lacombe Branch—W. A. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Documents and Valuables held for our clients free of charge.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized.....\$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up.....11,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....13,000,000
Aggregate Assets.....188,000,000

Drafts, Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued,
available in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Savings Departments at all branches. Deposits of \$1.00
and upwards received, and interest allowed at highest
current rates.

340 Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland;
40 Branches in West Indies, London, England, and New
York.

Lacombe Branch, W. A. Shields, Mgr.

Sub-Branches, BENTLEY and BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA

For a "Sweetheart" Or a Sweet Tooth

Of course, you will get a box of these delicious candies for
your "sweetheart" or wife just as often as you think of it. It
will also make an appeal to your personal taste. You prob-
ably have a sweet tooth that nothing but pure candy will
satisfy. Our candies are

GOOD FOR YOU.
GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.
GOOD FOR EVERYBODY.

In boxes and in bulk.

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, Manager

Lacombe Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

FARMERS—Let us insure your build-
ings, stock or grain. We will treat
you right.

H. J. ALLEN, STANLEY H. WATSON, Managers.
Our office is over the Union Bank, Lacombe. Call and see
us if you want cheap and safe insurance.

Some Very Attractive Values in Millinery and Ready-to-Wear

CHARMING COATS FOR LADIES Values From \$10.00



Ladies' Coat of Dark Grey Zibe-
line Cloth, cut in a very smart
style, as illustration. Large Col-
lar of Black Silk Plush, Buttons
and Piping to match, new Rag-
lan sleeves, perfectly tailored.
Special Price.....\$10.00

Ladies' Coat of Persian Lamb
Cloth, in a rich, dark Navy, cut
in a very smart style; large
Black collar of the same mater-
ial. This Coat is splendidly tail-
ored and is lined throughout with
Farmer's Satin; comes in a large
size. Special Price.....\$17.50

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Our Dressmaking Department is turning out beautiful work from
the season's loveliest fabrics. We guarantee complete satisfaction
with every order. Our prices are extremely moderate. New Silks
and Satins in beautiful and fashionable colors. The latest weaves
in Wool Goods. A wide selection of New Trimmings.

De BeVOISE BRASSIERE

De Bevoise Brassieres, the most satisfactory and perfect, fitting
Brassiere on the market. We carry the complete stock. Prices
ranging from.....75c. to \$1.00
Sizes 34 to 42.

Special Millinery Sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday Regular \$5.00 to \$7.50 Hats \$3.50

Fifteen only, very attractive styles, suitable for any occasion.
Smart and fashionable shapes in Felt or Velvet. All good colors,
including Black, stylishly trimmed with Mounts or Ribbons. Hats
that were marked from \$5.00 to \$7.50. Special.....\$3.50

APPLES

Buy here at the most reasonable prices. Delicious British Colum-
bia Apples; splendidly colored, firm, juicy specimens of this year's
especially fine crop; all the finest varieties, including Jonathan,
Baxters, Black Twig, Baldwins, Wagner, King and Ontario.

Special Mackintosh Red, No. 1, per box.....\$1.75
Mackintosh Red, No. 2, per box.....\$1.50

Finest Comb Honey, per box - - 30c.

O'CEDAR MOPS \$1.50

O'Cedar Mops, the greatest boon to the modern housekeeper.
Polishes Floors, Woodwork, Furniture, etc.; give better results
with half the labor and no stooping.

O'Cedar Mops; price.....\$1.50

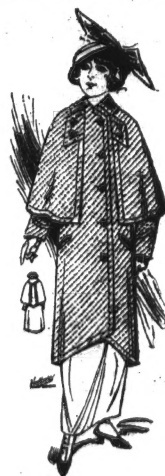
O'Cedar Polish; per bottle.....50c.

O'Cedar Polish, gallon can.....\$2.00

MISSSES' COATS—SPECIAL VALUES

Misses' Cape Coat of Heavy
Blanket Cloth, in a pretty mixed
Brown and Blue effect; made en-
tirely on the newest lines, with
cape; separate sleeves; large col-
lar; fancy bone buttons. Special
.....\$12.50

Misses' Cape Coat of Royal Blue
Silk Curl Cloth, having a pretty
and full cape, separate sleeves
with gauntlet cuffs, Black Vel-
vet collar, fancy Blue and Black
buttons, lined Satin to waist;
very smart; only.....\$25.00



GIRL'S HAT SPECIAL \$2.00

For Girls ages 8 to 15—Some very special values in Hats this
week; all new and quite fashionable shapes, in pretty and becoming
colors. Felt and Velvets worth in some cases double this
price. Special.....\$2.00

SWEATER COATS—Special Values

Children's Knitted Rompers, warm and just the thing for the
Winter, good colors; price.....\$1.50
Children's Sweaters, all good shades.....90c.
Girls' and Misses' Sweaters, showing the new Balkan styles,
from.....\$2.00
Men's Sweater Coats; prices.....\$2.50 to \$6.00

F. E. McLEOD,

"The Store of Better Values"

LACOMBE

HATS OFF TO VON KLUCK.

While Canadian papers have made sport of his name, there are none of them but will admit that, so far as military genius and ability are concerned, General Von Kluck, in command of the western German armies, is an officer qualified to test the metal of the best of the allies have put against him. His work has proven this.

General Von Kluck is one of the very few German commanders who belong to the common people and have won their spurs by hard and intelligent application to business. He was a colonel for a considerable time before the Emperor granted him the title of Von but that did not worry Kluck. In fact, he today prefers to be called simple Kluck. The Berlin military set has not yet taken this nighting general up, but the reason that he did not happen to be a general is that he was not the one who was in the line of things else that worries him but little.

He is sixty-eight years of age and has been a soldier since he was nineteen, which is some record, as military men develop these days from raw recruits to the finished article, as it were, overnight, and without anything in the nature of actual campaigning to try their worth. As a strategist Von Kluck is said to have no equal in the German army, and it is also said of him that his men will do anything he asks because they have supreme confidence in his judgment and like him as a man.

As we view the situation, there can be but one finish to the western campaign of the Germans. It is sooner or later doomed to defeat. That he has succeeded as long as it has in postponing the evil day is something that must be placed to the credit of Von Kluck, the brainiest and possibly most experienced of all German generals. Now that the Kaiser's supposed to be interfering with the western program the real soldier and his men are sure to suffer. One of these days we may hear that Von Kluck has committed suicide, and if he does the reason will not be hard to discover.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES FROM THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, 1914-1915.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes is being made to the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early, but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cereals, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise indicated, they will be sent by mail and disappointment may occur. Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. G. GRISDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

YSER CANAL WAS FILLED WITH DEAD BODIES.

London, Oct. 29.—Rene G. Flebeman, special correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing from The Hague this morning, says: "Telegrams received here state that the fighting near the Yser canal continues with unparalleled ferocity. The Germans crossed the canal several times and were repulsed by the allied forces."

"The last time they were driven over the canal, they did not need pontoon boats. The canal was filled with bodies, and thousands of German helmets were floating along the stream."

"At Ypres the battle was the most terrible in the annals of this war. The Germans are receiving reinforcements from Belgium. Almost all the German divisions have been reduced to the extreme limit."

"Every German officer has been told by army headquarters that unless Germany wins the present battle the occupation of Belgium is at an end and the Germans must retreat over the Meuse and the Rhine."

PRINCE LOUIS RESIGNS AS FIRST SEALORD OF ADMIRALTY.

London, Oct. 30.—Prince Louis of Battenburg, against whom there have been no open charges, but much idle gossip because of his Austrian origin, has resigned his position as first seaford of the admiralty, it is through a reliable source of a newspaper campaign against his holding such a high command. Announcement of Prince Louis' resignation was made tonight in the court circular, which recorded that the Prince had been received in audience by the King on relinquishing his appointment.

Prince Louis of Battenburg, although born in Austria, came to England as a boy and was naturalized in 1864 when he was but 14 years of age. His rise in the navy was slower than that of most cadets, but finally his great ability and services were recognized and he was appointed first seaford in 1902—a few years after his visit to America.

Outside of the fact that he was born in Austria, the chief argument his opponents made against him was that he was the brother-in-law of Prince Henry of Prussia, who holds a somewhat similar command in the German navy.

There were rumors some time ago that Prince Louis had been confined to the Tower of London, but these were too ridiculous to give serious consideration, although the authorities deemed it expedient that he should appear more in public instead of confining himself to the admiralty, where since the outbreak of the war he had been working night and day directing the strategy of the navy, the Prince being considered one of the ablest strategists of the neutrality.

The Prince's defenders have pointed out the record of the services of himself and his family to England. Rather strangely, his nephew, Prince Maurice of Battenburg, was the first member of the royal family to be killed in the war. Another brother was killed fighting for the British in Ashanti.

HORSE HAS SHORT LIFE.

New York, Oct. 30.—That the average life of a horse on the firing line in France is about ten days was the astonishing declaration of a British army officer identified with the remount department who visited the front. The officer, who was with the 1st Cavalry, Carroll Horse Company's big mart in East 24th street a few days ago. Horsemen were prepared to head off unexampled wastage after reading about the havoc wrought by modern artillery and machine guns, but this report indicates such slaughter as had not been dreamed of here.

In the Civil War in this country the wastage of horses was at the rate of 500 a day in the Union army, and the service of a cavalry horse under an active commander then averaged about four months. During the Shenandoah Valley campaign, Sheridan required 150 a day in the Union army, and the service of a cavalry horse under an active commander then averaged about four months. During the Shenandoah Valley campaign, Sheridan required 150 a day in the Union army, and the service of a cavalry horse under an active commander then averaged about four months.

It is to be noted that this appeal for unity in the great crisis met with a warm welcome from the South African people. Never was there stronger in the hearts of his people than after this hour of aid to the Motherland in every possible way. Beyers and De Wet are simply heroes who could not be accounted to defeat even after the British nation had awarded such honorable terms. Maritz was of another stamp. He was a hired spy and traitor under German pay. The British and Germans are not of that stamp. Doubtless in their rebellion they will receive aid and comfort from the German authorities, but it is very much to be doubted if either of them are inspired to treason by the Germans. There is every reason to believe them honorable men who are simply out of sympathy with the present attitude of the British government and out of sympathy with the position of South Africa as a part of the British Empire.

CONSERVATION OF FARM MACHINERY.

The criminal failure to take care of expensive agricultural machinery by Canadian farmers has been frequently commented on by visitors who have seen plows and harvesters, left out in the open and at the mercy of the elements. In this climate it does not take much wind and sun and frost to reduce a serviceable piece of machinery to junk in a very short time, often long before the

men notes on it, held by the iron dealers, have been paid. A more reprehensible and avoidable practice could hardly be conceived, and a farmer who gets into financial difficulties on account of such indifference and carelessness has only himself to blame. The common sense is that the high price of lumber makes it too costly to build implement sheds, just as though a \$1,000 operator were not of more value than a \$50 shed.

The government conservation commission has been making some investigation of this subject and the results are striking. In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farmers visited, 75 had all their implements out of doors, and out of 72 farmers there were 60 who had no sheds. On one out of nine single farms was all the machinery housed.

In Manitoba only 14 farmers out of 94 kept their machinery under cover during the winter, and in Alberta 37 out of 92 were left exposed. The machinery was left entirely exposed to the weather.

In Saskatchewan, owing to this practice, the average life of farm implements was found to be about seven years. Many did not last that long. One farmer who had properly housed his binder and kept it painted and in repair, after cutting 12 crops, sold the machine for \$80, or 10 per cent of the original cost. A neighbor who left his binder left out in the field when harvest was over, cut three crops and then had to relegate the machine to the scrap heap.

Truly conservation can be practiced in other things besides soils and moisture. An implement shed costs money, but if it is used will double or treble the life of machinery, it is nothing less than criminal neglect to fail to build one.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

Regarding the situation in South Africa, where another rebellion of unknown extent has been instituted, it may be well to recall a fact made by Premier Botha at the Cape of Good Hope, as showing the position of the great majority of South Africans, the following may be quoted:

"There were many in South Africa who did not recognize the possibilities of this war as something that threatened South Africa. This was a most narrow-minded conception. The war was at least a consequence of South Africa's war with the common enemy. Only two paths were open—the path of faithfulness to duty and honor and the path of dishonour and dishonour. A characteristic of the South African people was their high sense of honor, and they would maintain their reputation for honorable dealing untarnished. To forget their loyalty to the Empire in this hour of trial would be scandalous and shameful, and would blacken South Africa in the eyes of the whole world. Of this South Africans were incapable. They had endured some of the greatest sacrifices that could be demanded of a people, and never in their darkest days they sought to gain their ends by treacherous means. The path of treason was an unknown path to Dutch and English alike. They did not know the conscience which bade them be faithful and true to the Imperial government in all respects in this hour of darkness and trouble. That was the attitude of the Union government; that was the attitude of the people of South Africa."

It is to be noted that this appeal for unity in the great crisis met with a warm welcome from the South African people. Never was there stronger in the hearts of his people than after this hour of aid to the Motherland in every possible way. Beyers and De Wet are simply heroes who could not be accounted to defeat even after the British nation had awarded such honorable terms. Maritz was of another stamp. He was a hired spy and traitor under German pay. The British and Germans are not of that stamp. Doubtless in their rebellion they will receive aid and comfort from the German authorities, but it is very much to be doubted if either of them are inspired to treason by the Germans. There is every reason to believe them honorable men who are simply out of sympathy with the present attitude of the British government and out of sympathy with the position of South Africa as a part of the British Empire.

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is unwelcome proof that the Union in South Africa is not entirely a success. It is easy to understand, however, that in a country which fought so bitterly and so well just a few years ago to maintain its independence, there would survive a certain amount of feeling against the conquest. It is a striking tribute to British fairness and justice that that feeling is in such narrow confines as it evidently is.

HORSES ENJOY CHARGE.

London, Oct. 30.—"It will probably surprise you," said a retired colonel of hussars, "to learn that a cavalry horse usually enjoys a battle at least as much as his rider, and displays much as much courage in it. He will charge and stamp with impatience while waiting for the order to charge, and at the signal will dash forward like a greyhound released from the leash, full of fire and fury, and often neighing wildly. At the moment of contact with the enemy he will rear, striking and biting savagely at the opposing horses and trampling down the infantry."

"When his rider falls he will dash along with his fellows and crash as gallantly into the foe. In the famous charge of the Light Brigade scores of riderless horses swept down the Valley of Death, thundering through the smoke on to the Russian guns, and galloped back in safety with the shattered remnant of the brigade. Five horses raced neck and neck with Lord Alfred, who rode in advance of the line, so eager were they to get at the enemy."

"And not only is the well-trained charger as brave as his rider, he is often as intelligent. He knows the jungle call just as well and answers them as promptly. In fact, I have known many a case in which a horse has put his rider right when he has mistaken an order, and has gone faultlessly through a manoeuvre in spite of the efforts of his mistaken master to make him do the wrong thing."

GERMANY TRIES TO CONGEAL HOWARD SHE IS HIT.

London, Oct. 30.—"The best proof that the economic pressure of the war is becoming increasingly severe in Germany are the effects that are being made of 'General' and 'Editorial' in the Daily Telegraph. 'It must be obvious to the least thinking that if our own country, with the seas open to it for supplies of all kinds,' it continues, 'and a large proportion of the population retained for industrial purposes, cannot escape feeling certain adverse effects, the position must be many times worse for a nation which enjoys neither of these advantages.'"

"In spite of the endeavors of the government at Berlin to prevent the true facts of the case from becoming known, there is really ample evidence of an indirect character that the German

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMERS

Old Dominion and Chatham Wagons and Democarts—Gasoline Engines and Grinders—P. O. Gangs and Sulkys and Walking Plows—Motor Hay Presses—Top and Open Buggies—1 second-hand tractor and separator, in first-class running order.

A. J. LESLIE, LACOMBE, ALTA.

Farmers' Supplies

Robes, Blankets, Rugs, Trunks, Club Bags and Suit Cases—Bargains.

A full line of Dr. Hess' Stock Food—55c and \$1.00 packages; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$7.00. Kow Kure, Gargle Cure, Bag Balm for Cows. Dip and Disinfectant Balm of Myrrh for wire cuts and wounds. Hoof Ointment, Swamp Fever and Gall Cure; Distemper and Worm Powder; Louse Killer; Paq-a-cce, Oyster Shell and Grit. Guaranteed Harness Oil; Satin Gloss and Polishes.

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP

W. L. ELLIOTT

Nanton Street Lacombe, Alta.

Lacombe Iron Works

General Blacksmith Work of all kinds. Horse-shoeing, Plow Work, Wood Work, Machine Work. Agents for the Stevens' Brush Cutter. Prices are Right and Satisfaction Guaranteed. CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON.

A. D. Watson

Nanton Street Lacombe, Alta.

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MacDonald & McBride
A. M. MACDONALD, B. A. J. E. MCBRIDE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers.
Solicitors for Town of Lacombe, Merchant's Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, R. G. Dunn & Co., The Colonial Investment & Loan Company, Etc., Etc.
Company and Private Funds to loan on Town and Farm property.
Lacombe Office, Merchant's Bank Building.
P. O. Drawer 1. Phone No. 6

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Office: Harriott Avenue, Lacombe, Alta.

JOHN MCKENY
Notary Conveyancer, Accountant, Official Auditor, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
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Government Veterinary Inspector

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HOME MADE BREAD

Miss Cheesman, late of Gull Lake, has opened a shop in the Holston Block, Nanton Street, for the sale of home-made bread and cakes. Respectfully soliciting a share of your patronage.

ECLIPSE PUMP WORKS

Nanton St.

General Repair Shop

Gun and Cycle Repairs, Pumps and Fittings, Steam and Water Fittings, Electric Lamps and Fittings, Batteries and Spark Plugs, Bonny Oil Heaters, Stove Pipes, Elbows, Rings, Etc., Tank Heaters, Windmills, Stock Tanks Full stock of Pumps and Fittings for your inspection.

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A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices delivered in his yards at Lacombe this week:

Choice Fat Steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, 5c. to 5 1/2c.
Choice Fat Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. 5c.
Fat Bulls 2 1/2c. to 3c.
Fat Oxen 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers and Cows 4c. to 4 1/2c.
Medium to good Fat Cows and Heifers 3c. to 4 1/2c.
Beef Hides 8c.

HOGS—Hog prices are so uncertain that we can not quote a steady price. Those wishing to sell, phone us for prices.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Night Phone 40.

For nice Carpets and Rugs, the Lacombe Furniture Store is the place to buy.

The union prayer meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church tonight (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock.

For Dining Room Furniture see the Lacombe Furniture Store; some snaps in these goods.

Get our price on Kitchen Cupboards—Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.

For snaps in gasoline engines, new and second-hand, call on James Focher. He has a few that will save you a lot of money.

Middle-aged woman wanted for housekeeper by farmer in Rimbey district. Apply at Western Globe Office.

See our line of Heating Stoves and Ranges—Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.

Buy your Linoleum before cold weather. Lacombe Furniture Store has a splendid assortment.

Don't forget the ten cent tea at the home of Mrs. McKenty on Saturday afternoon next, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Stephen's church. Everybody invited.

Three Parties—Suiting a snap, at the Lacombe Furniture Store.

All the ladies interested in sewing for the L.W.P. League will please meet at the homes of Mrs. W. H. Waddell and Mrs. J. S. Goulay, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 6th, at 2 o'clock.

For sale, five kegs of cut nails; while they last, \$2.00 a keg—Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.

Winter will be here soon; see the Lacombe Furniture Store for Blankets and Bedding.

J. P. Kent, one of our best known old-timers, but who for the past three years has been a resident of Medicine Hat, has returned to Lacombe, and will probably again take up residence here. He reports business bad in the south country. One-by-one Lacombeites return to the fold.

"Guernsey Oxford Ranges" are handled by the Lacombe Furniture Store; the best on the market.

Next Sunday, November 8th, at 3 o'clock, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the Milton school house. All Christians who are endeavoring to live a truly Christian life, are invited to attend.

Scissors, running in price from 50c. to \$1.00, to clear for 50c.—Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.

GET A PONY! FREE

The City Pharmacy, the New Drug Store, is giving the citizens of this District a chance to secure a beautiful pony, saddle and bridle, absolutely free of cost. With every purchase to the extent of twenty-five cents, they give you a ticket entitling you to a draw on the pony. On the day before Christmas these tickets, which are all numbered, will be placed in a box and a child will be blindfolded and draw a number. The holder of the duplicate of the number so drawn will get the pony free. This drug store carries a full line of everything in the way of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Toys, Stationery, Books and Magazines, and you will find our prices lower than at any other Drug Store in the West. Special attention given to farmers' and stockmen's needs, and a full line of stock medicines is carried. Call in and see us. Store in McLean Block, Barnett Ave., opposite Merchants' Bank, Lacombe.

THE CITY PHARMACY

Lacombe Meat Market

Phone 95 for Honest Service

Choice Flanks of Beef.....	10c. per lb.
Choice Neck of Beef.....	9c. per lb.
Choice Ribs of Beef.....	10c. per lb.
Prime Rib Roast of Beef.....	10c. to 20c. per lb.
Choice Shoulder Roast Beef.....	14c. per lb.
Choice Pot Roast of Beef.....	12c. to 15c. per lb.
Pork Roast, Choice.....	10c. to 14c. per lb.
Trimmed Shoulders of Pork, whole.....	12c. per lb.
Breakfast Sausage.....	15c. per lb.
Tomato Sausage.....	17c. per lb.
Cambridge Pork Sausage.....	20c. per lb.
Made fresh daily on the premises.	
Corned Beef.....	12c. per lb.
Pickled Pork.....	12c. per lb.
Our Own Rendered Lard, absolutely pure.....	55c.
3 lbs.....	85c.
5 lbs.....	1.00
10 lbs.....	1.65

Fish fresh from the Coast Thursdays. Before buying your meat for thrashing, get prices from us.

Phone 95. THOS. THORP, Prop. Box 135

We have some of the late fall hall Monday evening, 9th inst., designs in folders and mountings at 8 p.m. There will be a musical on hand now. Call at the Studio, where we would be pleased to provide.

The Girls' Patriotic League will give a five hundred party at the home of Mrs. A. M. MacDonald on Thursday, Oct. 12th, 8 to 6. Each chair 35 cents. Any not desiring to play cards, but wishing to help the Belgians, will be served tea between 5 and 6, for 10 cents. Everybody invited.

In the absence of Mr. H. M. Trimble, who was expected to address the League last Monday evening, Mr. Scragg gave a very interesting talk on Bible study. The same subject will be followed up later. Next Monday evening Rev. W. L. Bradley, of Clive, will speak on "Belgium." The lectures on countries engaged in war are proving quite popular.

Rasmus Martin Petersen Hestbok and Annie Dunsen Olsen, of Clive, were united in matrimony by Rev. E. T. Scragg at the Methodist parsonage on November 3rd.

The John Shirley cottage, on Stanley street, is to let for the winter, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Mrs. Shirley, on premises. (N4-rf)

C. C. Curtis on Monday last took over the wood and coal business formerly operated by Chas. Zielle.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Stephen's Church will hold a ten cent tea at the home of Mrs. McKenty on Saturday afternoon next, from 3 till 6. You are cordially invited to attend.

Money to Loan on Farm Mortgages at 8 per cent. Jesse Fraser Agency Lacombe.

The annual general meeting of St. Cyril's Mens' Institute will be held at the Club tonight (Wednesday). All members and anyone interested are requested to attend.

The public dance at Clive on Friday night will be the event of the season. The famous Imperial Orchestra, of Lacombe, will furnish the music. A good program and supper will make the evening an enjoyable one; and you are sure of both.

The Assembly Club has decided to put on a series of dances during the winter. The season ticket will cost \$5.00, and the Imperial Orchestra will furnish the music.

A ten cent tea in connection with the L.W.P. League will be given by Mrs. (Dr.) Collier and Miss Simpson at the home of Mrs. Collier on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 6th, from 3 till 6 o'clock.

A public dance will be held in Clive on Friday, Nov. 6th, at which the Imperial Orchestra, of Lacombe, will furnish the music. Clive is noted for its hospitality, and with the Imperial Orchestra on hand, you should have the time of your lives.

A. E. Ottewill, Secretary of the Extension Work Branch of Alberta University, will address the regular meeting of the Women's Institute on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested, and anyone, whether a member or not, is welcome to attend.

Dr. Gokey, Veterinary Surgeon, has decided to locate in Clive, and left for that thriving town this week. Dr. Gokey is a good practitioner, and should be of great convenience to the farmers of the Clive district.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Thibodeau and family are visiting in Lacombe for a short time. Mr. Thibodeau is recovering slowly from the effects of his recent accident. Mr. and Mrs. Thibodeau are the guests of Mrs. White, and the children are with their aunt, Mrs. M. B. MacDonald.

A meeting of all young people interested in the organizing of a Young People's Society will be held in the Presbyterian church

when he tried to have his stealing changed in the First National Bank, St. Paul. The teller became suspicious and called in the police.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday, November 8—Morning, at 11, the pastor will give a special address to young people. Evening, at 7, "War on the Liquor Traffic."

Monday, November 9—An address on "Belgium" by Rev. W. L. Bradley, B.A., of Clive, Alberta. This will make the fourth lecture in the series on the war, under the auspices of the Methodist Epworth League. Everyone is invited to be present.

DEATH OF MRS. CROOKER.

Mrs. Jane Crooker, wife of Mr. H. M. Crooker, and a well-known and highly respected lady of the Spruceville district, died at the residence of her son, J. B. Crooker, on Sunday, November 1st. The deceased was born in Carlyle, Ont., and resided there until 1901, when with her husband, she settled in Spruceville, in the Lacombe district, where her sons had located. Last March Mr. and Mrs. Crooker celebrated their golden wedding, they having on the 14th of that month been married for half a century. Five children survive, her two boys and three girls. Her daughters are Mrs. S. Nicholson and Mrs. J. A. Bradley, of Lacombe; Mrs. A. W. Hunter, of Armstrong, B.C.; one of her sons, J. B. Crooker, is settled in Spruceville, in this district, and E. M. Crooker is a resident at Keremos, B.C. The funeral took place yesterday at the Lacombe cemetery, and was largely attended by friends of the bereaved family.

LECTURE ON THE WAR.

Arrangements have been made to hold a patriotic meeting in the Methodist church Friday evening next, when Dr. Tory of Alberta University, will give a talk on the war and explain causes leading up to it. Dr. Tory is one of Alberta's most eloquent speakers, and a who attend can be assured of an interesting and instructive address. The speaker is being brought here under the auspices of the patriotic league.

Arbordale News

The patriotic chicken supper and social given in the church here last Friday evening was a huge success. A very dainty supper was served by the ladies from six till eight, and after supper an excellent program was given by local talent. It would be very hard to judge the different items on the program, as they were all very good. But we certainly must congratulate Miss Moore for the splendid way in which she had trained the school children in the very pretty flag songs. The songs, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" and "Soldiers of the King," brought forth numerous encores. Senator Talbot and Rev. A. J. Patstone gave us two very fine addresses, and were thoroughly appreciated by all. The Ladies' Aid of this district are to be congratulated on the success of their social, especially the program committee, who worked so hard for weeks previous on the program. The proceeds amounted to \$23.70. H. Trimble was through this district buying hay and oats last week, and quite a few there took advantage of the good prices he was offering. Quite a number of people from

Can You Thread a Needle?

If you are over forty years of age, just try, if you can thread a needle as quickly as you used to. This is one way of telling whether you need Glasses or whether the Glasses you are wearing are exactly suitable for your eyes. After you have jabbed several times at the eye of the needle and missed it, come in and have your eyes properly tested and a pair of our perfectly ground and centered lenses fitted to your face. They are the very best lenses that can be obtained anywhere.

There is no guesswork with us in testing eyes.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Royal Bank Building, Lacombe. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Morningside and Iowala attended the patriotic social here last Friday.

The Ladies' Aid meets at the home of Mrs. Ogilvie, Sr., on Thursday of this week.

The services at the church on Sundays have been changed during the winter months, viz. Sunday school at 2 o'clock, divine at 3 o'clock.

Bentley News

Threshing is about finished in this vicinity, J. B. McPherson pulling in with his outfit last night. The run has been about the same as last year as to yield and quality, which is a good average.

The hard-time dance billed for the Driggs Hall here by the Imperial Orchestra, was changed to the 4th of November instead of the 6th.

Enmet Hankins has moved his family into the Weller House for the winter.

Wm. Werkeiser has moved to Rimbey, where he has gone into business.

The Bentley golf links seems to be the busiest place these days, and if the meat market or other place of business is found locked up, look over the golf course.

Halloween night was not very exciting here this year. Owing to several dances in the country, many of the bad boys were out of town.

The Bentley school football team journeyed over to Lockhart on Saturday and defeated the school team at that place 7 to 0.

C. A. Putland went up to Ponoka on Saturday night, returning on Monday, accompanied by his wife, who has been visiting at the home of the Rev. Driver the past couple of weeks.

Gus Fischer leaves this week for his old home in Wisconsin, and is wondering if he can get over the line without trouble. A Chinese laundry is about to open in Bentley if arrangements being made are completed.

J. B. McPherson has the record for the Bentley golf links, having made the 5-hole course in a total of 22 strokes.

Prepare for the big masquerade at the Driggs Hall, Bentley, on Nov. 20th. The Imperial Orchestra, of Lacombe, will furnish the music. Prizes will be given and a big time is assured.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. Beddoes, on Wednesday, Oct. 28th, a daughter.

Salvia Will Grow Hair

SALVIA, the Great Hair Tonic and Dressing, will positively create a new growth of hair.

If you want to have a beautiful head of hair, free from Dandruff, use SALVIA, and watch the results.

SALVIA is guaranteed to stop falling hair and restore the hair to its natural color. The greatest Hair Vigor known.

Watch your hair if it is falling out. If you don't, you will sooner or later be bald.

SALVIA prevents baldness by fastening the hair to the roots. Sold at the City Pharmacy. (1)

Rimbey News

Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall made a quick trip to Lethbridge.

Hallowe'en was duly observed by the young women and men, who divided the night between them. The former, ladies of the Mutual Improvement Club, appropriated the early hours and gave a capital entertainment in the school house. The interior was decorated in true hallowe'en style. The program also was in unison with the weird surroundings.

The principal items consisted of a short drama, witchcraft, a droll farce and fortune telling by a bewitching gypsy. Refreshments were handed round and much fun was enjoyed. After the entertainment the young men began their exploits and worked hard until the early hours of the morning. Nearly every house in

the village received their attention and in the morning revealed many activities of an ingenious nature and others of brilliant effort. Outside the doctor's office a huge coffin was found against the door, bearing the significant inscription "Coffins filled to order." The number of jokes played by the boys upon each other were amongst the best. One of them on retiring to his bed, weary and worn out with his exertions, found it occupied by a black cat placed there by one of his confederates. No damage was done, and we have no doubt the patron saints whose memory was being observed, were more satisfied with the way it was kept than some of our neighbors.

An entertainment which promises to be of more than usual interest is the concert to be held in the school house on Friday next, Nov. 6th. The ladies of the Red Cross Society have the arrangements well in hand. The proceeds from this event are to be devoted to the purchase of material needed in their relief work. It is hoped that a large gathering will assemble.

FOR SALE

MARE, BUGGY, HARNESS, etc.—Fifty Dollars (\$50) takes a driving mare (aged), a buggy in fair order, harness, halter, blanket, etc. This is a snap for anyone wanting a horse to chase around with. Apply to Western Globe Office, (N28-12)

BOAR—One Pure-Bred Registered Berkshire Boar—Apply Clement P. Brock, (Brooksley), Lacombe, R.R. 2. (N28-12)

FOR EXCHANGE.

Fully modern eight-room house overlooking ocean, or vacant residential or business property in Vancouver, B.C., to exchange for improved farm close to market or clean stock of hardware, by owners only—H. Nesbitt, 2212 4th Ave., W. Vancouver, B.C. (N28-3p)

APPLES—Buy your Winter supply of Apples direct from the grower. Wealthy, McIntosh Red and Jonathans, 75c. and 90c. per box. Westbank Freight on 5 box lots, \$2.25 to Lacombe. Send your order for above to J. Moffat, Westbank. Cash with order. (N24-11)

HOGS—If you want a Pure-bred Berkshire Hog, see ours. We have over 50 to choose from; prices reasonable.—C. W. Gaittall, R.R. 3, Lacombe. Phone R702. (N24-11-c)

PIGS—A number of Pure-bred Duroc Jersey Pigs for sale (March pigs).—Apply Thos. Henderson, Lacombe. Phone 907. (N4-4p)

LOST

ESTRAY.—Five Ewes strayed from my place; \$1.00 per head reward for information as to their whereabouts.—H. C. Dameron, Chigwell. (N7-3c)

FUR COAT—On Sept. 28th, between Bentley and five miles west of Bentley, a Black Fur Coat, with speed indicator, battery starter and pair of leather wool lined mitts in pocket. Finder please return and get reward to H. W. Burch, Blacksmith, Bentley, Alta. (N14-4p)

ESTRAY.

A team of three-year-old Mares, broken, one black the other iron gray; weight about 1,300 lbs. each. Last seen eight miles south-west of Rimbey. Anyone seeing these, please notify owner, John Kiner, Lockhart P.O., Alta. (N4-4p)

SEWING.

Mrs. C. M. Chase is prepared to do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking. Drop a card or call at residence, Bailey addition. (N4-4p)

It's a good time to buy diamonds

A good time to come here for them, anyway.

Good Diamonds are likely to be scarcer, as Antwerp was one of the chief diamond cutting cities of the world.

Not everyone knows how many kinds and grades of Diamonds there are, such as pure white, blue white, perfect and imperfect white, slightly imperfect commercial white, perfect and imperfect. Every grade has a different value. You can depend on our expert advice when you wish to choose a Diamond.

We were lucky in choosing our Fall and Christmas stock of Diamonds some time ago, and our prices will be the same as usual.

We do not handle the poorer grades, and when you buy a diamond from us we give you a good article and we warrant all stones to be good quality and fine value.

We have at present a few fine Diamond Rings, suitable for engagement rings, at \$18.00, \$30.00, \$45.00, \$90.00, \$185.00; all fine white stones and beauties.

Denike & Bulger

Jewelers, Lacombe

"The Store of Worth and Beauty"

Issuers of Marriage Licenses.

BRITISH TRADE AND THE WAR

L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., the eminent economist, discusses "British Trade and the War" in the October number of the Contemporary Review. The interruption to business in Britain is much less than most people expected. "It has come to be generally realized," he points out, "that because the army and navy are at work instead of at play, it is not at all necessary for the rest of us to be at play instead of at work."

In August British commerce fell considerably. The imports fell from \$235,000,000 to \$190,000,000 and the exports from \$220,000,000 to \$120,000,000. The reduced figures, however, are actually greater than those of August, 1909, and almost as great as those of August, 1908. The exports from Germany and Austria accounts for \$36,000,000, nearly accounting for all the reduction.

Unemployment was less than in August of 1908 or August of 1909.

"The fact is," proceeds the writer, "those who so freely prophesied ruin and disaster overlooked the essential features of that overseas commerce with which the British economy would fall. We have two great economic assets—the first, our coal; the second, our seaboard. The use of coal gives us our industrial revolution and our modern wealth by affording us cheap power with which to work upon foreign materials. Our seaboard enables those materials to be brought easily to our coast. We earn our indispensable imports by creating an export surplus by the services of our ships and by our overseas investments. In war, given naval supremacy, the economic chain remains almost unimpaired, for our ships still ride the sea and our people can still obtain the materials for their work."

The economist points out that while Great Britain is a necessary market for Germany, Germany is not a necessary market for Britain. British imports from Germany last year amounted to \$440,000,000, and were mostly of a competitive nature, with British imports to the enemies' countries about \$225,000,000, which is less than the gain made by the British import trade during the last few years. The best sources for British imports and exports are outside of the area of the war.

The economist deals with the opportunity that Britain has in winning German trade. "Germany has done a much larger trade with most European countries in recent years, and Britain has the opportunity of substituting British for German goods in their markets."

The annual export of manufactured goods of Austria and Germany amounted last year to about \$2,000,000,000. The British Empire alone German trade is worth \$500,000,000 a year. "Never before has such an opportunity been offered the British trader. Secure at home and possessing free access to the world's materials, he is presented with the markets of his greatest competitor. At one and the same time he enjoys free trade with the greater part of the world and absolute protection in his home market and all other markets from German and Austrian competition."

That the British trader can secure the market temporarily is a question. Whether or not he can hold it after the war is another question. The German is not particularly inventive, but he has that sort of genius which has been defined as a capacity for taking infinite pains. He has been well fortified in the German schools, and he has succeeded in ousting the British trader from many fields. While Germany is out of the running, it is obvious that buyers at home and abroad will accept substitutes which are not quite what they want. When the war is over and Germany in process of time gets under way again, there will be a different story to tell unless the British trader can equal or surpass the German productions.

This writer is not quite sure that British industry will get the assistance which it should get from the British banking system. How are British firms to tear down their barriers and build great ones without money to do it? "It is the duty of the government very carefully to watch this side of the matter. We need a banking system which shall make the credit of a man a real and vital thing by putting at his back, if he is a reputable person, the credit of a community of which he is a member."

The economist concludes his very informing article as follows: "There is no royal road in this matter of the capture of \$2,000,000,000 worth of German and Austrian commerce. That commerce has not been built in a day. It is true that the opportunity which offers is as important to the nation as it is unique, and that there is every hope

that, amongst other things, this war will have a real effect upon British economy and British enterprise. As to the length of the opportunity, I cannot conceive how the collapse of her economy can enable Germany to secure in this war for long, but it will be long before she completely recovers from the trouble she has brought upon herself. The British trader, therefore, who desires to take a hand in a most interesting and important game, may confidently count upon several years of freedom from German competition in which to prosecute fruitful experiment."

CHIEF OF BRITISH ARMY STAFF DEAD

London, Oct. 25.—General Sir Charles Douglas, chief of staff of the British army, and first military member of the army council, died today.

General Douglas had been chief of staff of the British army, and first military member of the army council, for only a few months, having succeeded General Sir John French in that important post.

BELGIUM—THE DOOR MAT OF HISTORY

Hard as is Belgium's fate this year, when 2,000,000 soldiers were fighting for standing room in it at one time, it is nothing out of the ordinary. For a thousand years Belgium has been the door mat before France and Germany, and the soldiers of a dozen nations have wiped their feet on it as they passed over.

The Romans began it by chasing into the Belgae. When Clovis, the Frankish king, died, his sons fought over his kingdom, and pretty nearly everyone in the Belgian country got stepped on during hostilities. The country prospered under Charlemagne, for he was an old-home boy, the greatest citizen produced by Belgian soil. But after Charlemagne died the real trouble began.

Belgium was then given away piecemeal to dukes, barons, nobles, and adventurers. A bishop got hold of it, his daughter married the King of Austria and gave her country to him; later it was married into Spain. England conquered it from Spain. France grabbed it twice. France and Austria pulled and hauled at its provinces for a century. It was impossible to raise a crop of cabbages without having it squatted upon by an army which had picked out that spot in which to fight some sort of power. The Belgians were the door mat of Europe. All the big battles were staged there.

The biggest of all, Waterloo, was fought 16 miles from Brussels. Then while the rest of Europe had peace, Belgium, after 1,000 years of war, had to go through its birth struggle. Up to 1830 it had been Flanders, Brabant, Lige, the Netherlands, and any number of names. In 1820 it revolted against Holland, divorced itself from the Dutch with a mighty effort, threw the Dutch alphabet into the Scheldt, named itself Belgium, after the original inhabitants, and elected a king. A parliament, put up boundary lines and erected signs thereon saying to all the world, "Keep off the grass and do your fighting elsewhere." The world has done it for almost 85 years, which has been Belgium's longest vacation from other people's troubles.

BAD BREAK BY COUNT VON BERNSTORFF

New York, Oct. 30.—Commenting on the suggestion of Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, that the Kaiser's forces may attack Canada, The New York Herald, in a short editorial, says:

"Just what Count Von Bernstorff can hope to gain by spreading in this country the suggestion that Germany may attack and occupy Canada it is difficult to understand. Can he imagine that Americans are so enamored by German 'culture,' as exemplified in Belgium, that they would welcome its appearance on this continent?"

"It would seem that the first rule of a German diplomacy in sending its energies to create a favorable American public sentiment would be to let that particular sleeping dog lie. If there is any other more calculated than any other to make Americans give ear to the foolish talk of those persons who would have the United States break its neutrality and give all its aid and comfort to the allies, it is the points of German armies backing their way in Canada."

"Dr. Dernburg, second in command of the German publicity propaganda, rushes to the fore man's love for the Monroe doctrine is so great that it would never contemplate the invasion of Canada. Can Dr. Dernburg expect the American people to attach any more value to his assurances than the German government does to its treaties?"

"The only possible effect of Dr. Dernburg's disclaimer is to focus attention on the Von Bernstorff picture—and to make Americans do a lot of thinking."

The World says: "What imp of perversity tempted the German ambassador to raise the issue of the Monroe Doctrine and assert Germany's right to invade Canada?"

"It is true that technically there is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine that would necessarily interfere with the landing of German troops in Canada, provided Germany did not try to hold territory. That is a matter that would have to be determined by circumstances. It is one of those cases in which, as Secretary of State, Mr. Olney said, 'One has to be a little bit of a lawyer.'"

Why should Count Von Bernstorff undertake to discuss the question at all?

"As long as the British navy is about Germany has no more chance of invading Canada than she has of invading the moon. For all practical purposes the ambassador might as profitably discussed the advantages of Mars as a signalling station to direct the fire of the German heavy artillery in the siege of Petrograd. Politically, we can think of no other question which is more certain to arouse American suspicion and irritation than this."

"The German attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine has always left a great deal to be desired from an American point of view. German political writers have habitually treated the Monroe Doctrine as a piece of contemptible Yankee impudence and this is rather a dubious occasion for a German diplomatist to raise hypothetical campaign against Canada."

"Should German troops ever invade Canada, the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the specter of invasion will be defined in Washington, not in Berlin."

The American sarcastically says: "The ambassador really holds this theory it would have been the part of diplomacy for him to keep it discreetly to himself. It will not add to his popularity in this country."

The trust the Count will not let his interesting remarks on Canada and the Monroe Doctrine with the proposition that should Germany wish to invade Canada the Belgian precedent would afford ample justification for marching her troops through New England."

The Journal of Commerce says: "It can hardly be deemed a tactful suggestion of the German ambassador that there would be no violation of the Monroe Doctrine if Germany should land soldiers in Canada inasmuch as that British dominion is participating in the war against the German empire by furnishing men and supplies to the British army."

"Probably the Monroe Doctrine would have nothing to do with the case and perhaps there would be no breach of that extremely indefinite and uncertain thing, international law or any violation of anybody's neutral rights. Nevertheless, it is hardly conceivable that Germany should take any such step as invading Canada or any other part of the western continent."

"Monroe Doctrine or no Monroe Doctrine, belligerent rights and neutral rights or not, it would be the most inexpedient thing conceivable."

"There is no better medicine than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My children were all sick with whooping cough. One of them was in bed, had a high fever and was coughing up blood. Our doctor gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the first dose cured them," says Mrs. R. A. Donaldson, of Lexington, Miss. For sale by City Pharmacy. (1)

HUMORING THE MADMAN

There is constantly increasing evidence that the German war lord, Emperor William, is determined in this mighty world conflict, which is waged to suit his pleasure, to play a Napoleon role. While we do not read of him risking his precious life in command at the battle front, there is much news filtering through of his dominating activity behind where the strings are pulled.

His is a will grown so autocratic and overbearing through long years of absolute subservience on the part of his people, that it has reached that stage now when it is well-nigh incredible to men who have to work under his orders. Already several German generals have been relieved of their commands, and in one case, at least, of them, failing to accomplish an impossible task, has suicided. It is only a question of time when great evils will come to the German army from this issue.

As an illustration of the impractical workings of this autocratic will, we are told that the Emperor planned the recent movement of the German forces to the North Sea coast in Belgium and down along the sand dunes into France. To the war lord's diseased mind such a move would be sure to strike terror to British hearts and possibly furnish opportunity for a long distance bombardment of the British coast. So far his objective has not been reached, nor does it seem likely it will be.

And meanwhile the German armies along the coast have been frightfully decimated by attacks from both land and sea. But what cares the madman of Europe for the slaughter and waste of human life he is causing, even among his own people, so long as he is permitted to humor to the full the fantastic vagaries of his irresponsible will.

"It is a pleasure to tell you that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough medicine I have ever used," writes Mrs. Hugh Campbell, of Lavonia, Ga. "I have used it with all my children and the results have been highly satisfactory. For sale by City Pharmacy. (2)

THE NATIONAL PROBLEM

We have been presented with a copy of a report upon the social conditions of Huron County, Ontario, made by the Presbyterian church. The report contains many things of interest from the standpoint of the student of the national development. But the thing that strikes us most forcibly is the fact that the population on the farms has decreased since 1875 by one-third, while the town population has increased by about 11 per cent.

This is a serious condition to obtain in any agricultural district, but it is the more serious in that it represents a condition which obtains over the greater part of the most desirable area of Canada from the standpoint of agricultural work. It is a matter of very grave concern when we find population steadily declining in the best farming districts of the continent. Nor is it a reassuring reply to say that these districts were once over populated or that the lure of cheap land in the west is responsible for the decline. The hard fact remains that people have left the farms of Ontario and all Eastern Canada because the rewards for their labor on the land do not give them as many of the necessities and comforts of life as may be obtained by engaging in other lines of endeavor. In the scheme of things the remuneration which falls to the farmer is less than that which goes to the average man of the land.

Nor is it because, as some say, the farmer is less proficient mentally than the man of the town. We find men in cities in every walk of life who have come from the farms and bettered their conditions, so that it is not simply an intellectually who do better on the pavement than upon the sod.

This matter of the shifting of population from the land to the street constitutes one of our

greatest national problems and must be faced as a national question. We had hoped that the government commission, which last summer investigated the causes of the high cost of living, would have discovered some of the primary causes why we have not more people engaged in production and why producers do not find greater remuneration for their work, but we have heard it intimated that this commission will not make a published report.

"If we were asked to say why rural population has declined in Eastern Canada, and why it has not increased in the West in proportion to urban population, we would say that it is due to the imposition of economic handicaps which grow out of a system that compels the farmer to sell in a limited market and to pay prices for his necessities that are enhanced by reason of privileges extended to manufacturers and dealers. What the farm people want is that others get off their backs and let them have a chance to work and sell the produce of their labor at world-wide values. The puny attempts to offset the injustice of economic conditions in Canada by grants of money to aid agriculture will only result in increasing rural population because they do not get to the root cause of the decrease of population."

GERMAN PEOPLE ARE BACK OF THE KAISER IN WAR

London, Oct. 30.—Miss T. M. Watson, Ottawa, who has recently returned to London with her sister from Mecklenburg, Berlin, and Silesia, entirely discards the notion that the war is unpopular in Germany, and says all are perfectly confident that God is on their side and that they are fighting for truth, honor and right and are certain to be victorious. Patriotic songs are sung in daylight and the wounded only ask to be cured quickly to return to the front to fight for the fatherland. British, French and Russian prisoners are well treated and have to work, but not too much. They are fed according to their nationality. Everywhere German women are busy knitting socks, scarves and woollen vests for soldiers. Hatred of Britain is terrible. A few months ago everything British was admired. Now when anyone does anything fearfully unpopular, the saying is that they behaved in a British way. Every advertisement of British goods, such as Lion's and Sunlight, has been torn down by the people, who refuse to buy anything British. It is also alleged that Belgian atrocities are the result of British incitation. Belgium and France are pitied and Russia is despised as wild and uneducated, but Britain is bitterly hated. The Germans are simply burning to raid Britain by airships and bombs. Miss Watson adds: "Oh, how lovely to be here in Britain again and to see how silly are all the tales we street constitutes one of our heard about a revolution."

Vickers & Kriese
New Lumber Yard

Everything in Lumber and Building Material.

New Bright Dry Stock.

Office and Yards
Glass Street - - Lacombe

THE LACOMBE BAKERY

R. G. GILMOUR, Proprietor

We beg to announce that we have now on our shelves a full line of Groceries, Fruits and Confectionery, and solicit your patronage.

Our Bakery is up-to-date.

We will carry everything in Season

Phone orders receive prompt attention.

Phone No. 5

Old Parr,

20 Year Old

V. O. H.

Wilson's Port

Calgary Beer

To be had at

F. L. SMITH, Ltd.

Watt & Hay

We Want to See You!

About a New Fall Suit or Overcoat.
Special Measure Samples to Show You
From the "Fit Reform" house, Montreal
The Daddy of Them All

Coat Sweaters, New Hats and Caps,
Gloves and Mitts, Mackinaw Coats,
Fur and Fur-Lined Coats, and
Lots of Them.

We Welcome You as a Visitor
Whether You Buy or Not.

Watt & Hay
McLear Block - Lacombe

S. W. PAISLEY

SAUCTIONEER - LACOMBE
Sales Conducted Anywhere; Satisfaction
Guaranteed. PHONE 304



I am taking over the Arcade
Stables at present run by Thos.
Dagg. If you want your horses
well fed and cared for, give me a
trial. I will use nothing but
first-class hay.

JAS. TOCHER.

Agent for John Deere Machinery

John Fortune
CITY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

Carroll Attention given to Commercial Trade
First Class Rigs and Good Drivers

Draying on Short Notice
LACOMBE - ALBERTA

CREAM WANTED

I need your Cream, so send it along; you
get your cheque once a week. I Pay Cash
For Dairy Butter and Eggs. Dairy butter
must be put up in tubs or in large rolls.

The Lacombe Creamery

G. A. Anderson, Prop.

DURING GERM WARFARE SOLDIERS WILL HAVE THEIR LITTLE JOES.

There never was such a war as this, which is already getting to be known as "The Great War," or "The European War."

Already it has made headway in the ultra-conservative ideal prevalent among Britons six months ago; that the tiny shadow of a standing army our empire maintained was sufficient for its defence by land.

Peace had not by any means raised Britain's sword in its sheath. It has simply bred the falsehood that a reign of unbroken peace had come upon the world as a result of education and civilization.

The result is that the Empire is under the necessity of building up a large army in the very face of bellying enemies.

Soldiers are just the same human creatures, however, as they have been in all the ages. The tales from their camps are greatly similar to those that came from the Crimée in the '50s, from the Peninsula a hundred years ago, or from Flanders when Marlborough led Britain's troops to victory in North Germany.

Of course, some individual and even racial differences are to be noted.

Those of us who can carry our memories back to the Franco-German War of 1870 will recall the graphic dispatches of the brilliant war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. In one or more of his dispatches he referred to the religious fervor of the German soldiers, who at night in their tents might be heard singing hymns of the fatherland. He contrasted their piety with the feivility of the French soldiers.

What a contrast between the German soldiers of that and the present day. To enunciate his misdeeds in the present war as detailed in the press on all sides would exhaust the vocabulary of villany.

In fact, in this war it is the French who are cool and patient under adversity, the German who is profoundly hysterical, brutally indifferent to suffering.

Said a survivor of the naval reverse in the North Sea, when three or four cruisers were lost: "But the Germans—"

"He trailed off into a few oaths," "swear-words," we get at 'em next. Know what they did? Why, when we were in the water, swimming for our lives, they came up to the conning towers of their boats and laughed at us. Yes, indeed, General Foch had his little trick of firing at them somehow.

"But the best thing I saw," he went on to say, "was the coolness of a little caddie. Not more than fourteen he looked. He drifted near me, he and a scoundrel clinging with their hands and elbows on the same bit of wood. I never saw anything so calm as that lad. 'Well,' he says, 'we've got to carry on like this, and if we die, we shall die game.' And with that he begins to talk everyday things on the sunken ship."

"What's the new chief engineer like?" he says, and chats about little incidents in the mess. Only fourteen, a little light-haired boy. I hope he was saved."

Boy nature never changes. The early Christians complained that the young rascals in Rome chafed unflattering pictures of them on the walls, wearing asses' ears. A high German officer blustered in Belgium before a blank wall on which some lad had depicted the Kaiser, with his moustache points over the tops of his ears like a donkey, and ordered the village destroyed.

"A French maxim team picked up the other day a village boy of fifteen, who looked after their mules while the gun was in action."

In one engagement the gaudy wandered away from the shelter of a hill where the boy had been left with them. As soon as he saw they had strayed the little fellow went after them, taking no notice of the bullets that were flying. He caught them, scolded them, and led them safely back.

"Weren't you afraid?" the men asked him when the time came to pack the maxims on the mules again. "I hadn't time to think about that," he said. "If I had let the mules go, that would have been worse than getting killed by a bullet."

As ever, British valour displays itself coolly and soberly, but in a dash a way as in other wars.

A notable incident of a recent engagement was the daring of a volunteer motor cyclist, who rushed almost within touch of the German troops, to ascertain the accuracy of our heavy gun fire.

Speeding back unscathed he reported that some of the shells were falling some 400 yards short. The range was corrected with deadly effect.

Later in the day the same motor cyclist had his machine literally blown to pieces from under him by a bursting shrapnel shell. One bullet passed through his lungs, but by a miracle he sustained no other injury.

Describing the fighting at Cam-

bral, Corporal Lindsay said: "From some points of our lines the men charged with the bayonet, but the Germans had no liking for foot, and seldom allowed themselves to be brought to close quarters. During the fighting one of our captains fell while directing operations. Without a moment's hesitation, Colonel Stevenson rushed out to carry him to the hospital, gallantly exposing himself to the enemy's fire, which was at the time being particularly directed at us. As the colonel entered our lines with his unconscious burden the boys gave him a cheer, and the colonel blushed like anything."

Of course, they must have been, grim though their work is, fun men of deadly war.

There is a non-combatant who has a "thrill" while employed as a waiter in the inn of a village near Hullhouse (Alsace).

A young officer of the German scout corps called "Melde-reiter," dashed into the village and, having set outposts to keep watch, ordered lunch at the inn. "Immediately," he said, and laid down his sword on the table with a threatening frown.

The little waiter hustled about, and when he had set a plate and a glass of sparkling wine on the table beside the sword a bay-

"What do you mean by that?" the officer roared.

"I beg your pardon, sir," the waiter answered humbly, "I thought that was your knife, so I brought the nearest thing in forks I could find to go with it."

"There's one chap in our company has got a ripping cure for neuritis, but he's going to take out a patent for it, because it's too risky and might kill the patient. He was, lying in the trenches the other day, nearly mad with pain in his face when a German shell burst close by. He wasn't hit, but the explosion knocked him senseless for a time, and when he came round his neuralgia had gone. His name was Palmer, and so we all call the German shells 'Palmer's neuralgia cure.'"

Says an officer in the Army Service Corps: "I have a pet rabbit which I found in a desert farm, so we are taking it along with us. It travels in one of our cars and sleeps with us at night. I call him the emergency ration. He is a mixture of white and yellow, and quite a sporting little chap."

This is how W. J. Jones, a sailor in the fleet, describes his engagement in a letter to his home at Middleborough:

"I don't know whether the Borough has started to play this season, but our boys had a trial game. They sunk five ships and ran a few off the coast."

"They kicked off last Friday about 5 in the morning, and they went on 5-0, not bad, considering they were playing away. Our forwards shot beautifully and our defence was sound."

"We are all getting ready for the big match of the season, when their battle fleet chooses to come out. I suppose some of our chaps will get their international caps over that. You can tell the Marlborough players we have the best defence in the world. I don't think they would like to meet us."

The men have their football matches, they play cards in the trenches, they box and wrestle as British chaps always will in their spare time. Do people remember that Wellington's officers took a pack of foxhounds with them for hunting purposes in the Peninsula War?

The boy's appetite is often the source of amazement. If you would have such an appetite take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only create a healthy appetite, but strengthen the stomach and enable it to do its work naturally. For sale by City Pharmacy.

GENERAL BOTHA ACTS QUICKLY IN SOUTH AFRICA

London, Oct. 30.—It is officially announced here that General Louis Botha, commander-in-chief of the Union of South Africa, has routed the commands of the rebel general, Christian Beyers, and captured eighty prisoners.

The following official statement has been issued regarding the rebellion in the Union of South Africa:

"General Botha reports that he left Rustenburg (a district in the Transvaal colony) on Tuesday morning and proceeded in the direction of the rebel general, Christian Beyers, with his command, was supposed to be. He came in touch with General Beyers' men in the forenoon and drove them in headlong rout the whole of the day and captured eighty of them fully armed."

In the fighting which took place towards the end of the pursuit of General Botha's men and several of Beyers' commands were wounded.

"When the report was made, the pursuit was still in progress."

Don't waste your money buying strengthening plasters. Chamberlain's Liniment is cheaper and better. Dampen a piece of flannel with it and bind it over the painful part. It will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by City Pharmacy.

REBELS IN HAYTI ON WAR-PATH AGAIN.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, Oct. 29. A serious revolutionary outbreak occurred in Port Au Prince last night as a result of the landing here of Charles Zamor, a brother of the president of the republic.

There was shooting in the streets of the city throughout the night and encounters continued today. The members of the ministry have taken refuge in the foreign consulate. The Netherlands' steamer, "Prins Willem," came in to Port Au Prince yesterday at 10 o'clock. On board were President Zamor and his brother Charles. Charles came ashore and his landing was the signal for the outbreak. The government forces opposed the rebels, but were driven back and compelled to evacuate their position. A force of rebels under Davilaire Theodore, leader of the rebellion and the man who has been proclaimed president, has occupied Mirabelais, 30 miles northeast of Port Au Prince, and is now marching on this city.

The present revolution in Hayti has been going on since the U.S. recognized the government set up last year by President Zamor. Reports from Port Au Prince under date of October 23, set forth that the president, defeated by the rebels, had withdrawn to Gonayves and gave the composition of the new government to Davilaire Theodore. The American cruiser, Tacoma, is at Port Au Prince.

BAYONET AND BULLET USED TO GREAT EFFECT.

London, Oct. 30.—The correspondence of the Times in Northern France sends the following regarding the fighting in Belgium under Tuesday's date: "The British at Ypres, after a stand for five days against overwhelming odds, threw the enemy back 15 miles. The German forces were commanded by the Bavarian crown prince, who, it is reported, has been wounded."

"The British forces captured Langhemere, five miles northeast of Ypres, on Friday afternoon, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy and established entrenched positions beyond the village."

"At night, after the roar of the cannon had ceased there was a sharp whistle and a burst of flames, throwing a great light over the scene. Masses of men sprang up from the beet crops within a few yards of our trenches, and with bugle sound, yells and songs they came dashing to our positions."

"Though taken by surprise, our brave men were not unprepared. They took their places in the trenches and then, pouring a terrific hail into the advancing hosts."

"Answering with rifle and machine guns, the enemy advanced, still with the bugle playing and amid shouts. They were in dense masses, and they fell by the hundreds. They got within 30 yards of the trenches when they recoiled."

"Then came three blasts of a whistle, sounding the retreat. Our men sprang to a disordered retreat and went in among them with the bayonet. The slaughter was terrible and there were many hands to hand encounters."

In the great glare of the burning bushes some of the enemy threw down their arms and pleaded for mercy. No quarter, however, was given on either side. The work was too desperate for that. Bayonet and bullet did their work and the enemy was driven back on Roulers."

"A battery and several machine guns were captured and prisoners taken."

Is your husband cross? An irritable, fault-finding disposition is often due to a disordered stomach. A man with good digestion is nearly always good natured. A great many have been permanently cured of stomach trouble by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by City Pharmacy.

GERMAN PRESS NOW CHARGES ITS MIND ON DURATION OF WAR.

London, Oct. 30.—"The German semi-official press has now changed its mind and admits that the war is likely to last longer than originally thought," says Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent.

"The North German Gazette," the correspondent continues, in a long article regarding the maximum prices of provisions, urges the necessity to "hang on" until what resources. The newspaper estimates that Germany has sufficient corn for bread for the army and the civil population until the next harvest, but it adds that the war may last longer and that the Germans must be able to hold out until a lasting peace is secured."

BRITISH ARMY NOW TOTALS MILLION AND HALF MEN.

London, Oct. 30.—The British army on rolls and drilling, in the United Kingdom, now numbers approximately one and a half million men. Of this total, about 800,000 belong to the so-called "Kitcheners' Army"—men who have responded to his two calls for 500,000 soldiers to serve three years or for the duration of the war; about 600,000 belong to the territorials, and the remainder are enrolled with the special reserves, so-called, or with the regular army, and have seen service previously.

The territorials are considered the flower of the force, as a great majority of them belong to the middle and upper classes and are men accustomed to athletic pursuits. Both physically and mentally they are considered by military men to be about the finest body of its numbers ever assembled under arms.

They are drilling with feverish enthusiasm and are anxious to go abroad for service on the firing line. A considerable proportion of the "Kitcheners' Army" are yet fully equipped, but are working hard. They are being armed and clothed with great rapidity.

The Canadian contingent is not included in this total.

GERMAN ATTACKS HAVE DIMINISHED GREATLY IN VIGOR.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The vigor of the German attacks on the north was diminished greatly today after they had carried out two surprise assaults during the night which cost both sides dearly.

Real success has been attained by the allies, who have not only prevented a breach in their lines, but have made considerable progress and now firmly hold the line from Neuport to Dixmude and on to the neighborhood of Lille.

Officers who have returned from the front describe a difficult and dangerous task performed by the allies during the night along the Belgian coast. They surprised and destroyed a German ammunition park, thus putting out of action several German batteries which has caused great annoyance to the allies, who have not reached them with their artillery.

MAY CLOSE NORTH SEA TO NEUTRAL SHIPS.

London, Oct. 30.—The Times in its editorial on the closing of the coast of northern Ireland have been dropped by North Sea trawlers flying a neutral flag, says:

"The Germans have no legitimate right to prevent all neutral ships from trading with the rest of the world. The only safe precaution seems to be to close the North Sea to all neutral marine traffic in order to prevent any further use of neutral flags."

"We do not at present advocate the extreme measure, but it is for the authorities, and above all, for the admiralty to say whether such a development is practicable and desirable."

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-LIVES"

Cured Both Stomach Trouble and Headaches

FALMOUTH, ORE., June 20th, 1913. "I really believe that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-lives'. Ever since childhood I have been under the care of physicians and have been paying doctor's bills. I was so sick and worn out that I could not get along without help. The same old stomach trouble and distressing headaches nearly drove me wild. Sometime ago, I got a box of 'Fruit-a-lives' and the first box did me good. My husband was delighted and advised a continuation of their use. Under an iron feeding pipe, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance and asked the reason. I replied, 'I am taking Fruit-a-lives'. He said, 'Well, if Fruit-a-lives are making you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can.'"

"Fruit-a-lives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, retail size 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

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MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 4th December, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Brownfield and Coronation, via Talbot and Casseville, to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brownfield, Coronation, Talbot and Casseville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Edmonton, 23rd October, 1914. A. W. CAIRNS, Post Office Inspector. (028-3c)

Saunders Creek Coal Company, Limited

Lump Coal

From the Brazeau country. Best for Furnaces and Stoves. Special price for carload lots.

YICKERS & KRIESE, Lacombe Agents.

NOTICE.

To Lewis W. Roark

the above named Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that this action was commenced against you on the 9th day of October, 1914, to recover the sum of \$869.35, being the principal sum and interest accrued thereon due by you to the Plaintiff under and by virtue of a mortgage made in pursuance of the "Land Titles Act" and dated the 5th day of July, 1913, for the sum of \$700.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that by an Order of the Court dated the 26th day of October, 1914, you are required on or before the 14th day of November, 1914, to cause to be filed a defence or a demand that notice of any applications to be made in this action be given you at the Office of the Clerk of Court, Red Deer, Alberta, and that in default of your so doing the Plaintiff may proceed with this action and judgment may be entered against you in your absence.

Dated at Lacombe, Alberta, this 26th day of October, 1914. MACDONALD & MCBRIDE Solicitors for the Plaintiff. (028-3c)

HOUSE FOR SALE

\$1,400

Nicely situated in best part of Lacombe, 2 large lots with area of 150x120 feet, all good garden land, 5-roomed house, good cellar, bored well, good supply of water close to kitchen, also a large hip-roof barn, large chicken house and wire runs; a good property. Apply

C. M. CHEELED, Lacombe.

ESTRAY.

On the farm of E. L. Berrey, 14 miles south-west of Lacombe, on S.W. 1/4 Sec. 18-40-26-4, two sows viz.:—One Yorkshire Grade about two years old, white, with black skin over loin and flank, weight about 275 lbs., thinly fleshed; one Yorkshire Grade, about one year old, white, weight about 160 lbs., very thinly fleshed. Both sows appear to have raised pigs together with W. R. WINSLOW, Brand Reader.

Joseph Marshall Land Company.

Wild and Improved Farms for Sale Loans and Insurance Dealers in Live Stock

Joseph Marshall, Auctioneer. Notary Public RIMBY - ALBERTA (07-3c)

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Joseph Marshall Land Company.

Wild and Improved Farms for Sale Loans and Insurance Dealers in Live Stock

Joseph Marshall, Auctioneer. Notary Public RIMBY - ALBERTA (07-3c)

Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Fowl and Chickens Wanted Alive or Dressed

Now the weather is cool, it is quite safe to ship your poultry dressed. In fact, we prefer to receive spring chicken and turkeys dressed—ducks, geese and fowl alive.

About Turkeys—Most people think that Christmas time is the best time to market turkeys, and, as a result, now that the production of all kinds of poultry in Alberta is large, there is a Christmas glut, and the prices drop. Avoid this by marketing your Turkeys early, as soon as they are in marketable condition. We are paying high prices now. We also buy eggs, pigeons and rabbits, wild or tame. If you have dressed pork to market, ship to us. We will get you Calgary prices, charging you a small commission of 5 per cent. Write for quotations. (028-11-c)

Peerless Poultry and Produce Co., Ltd. 8th St. East - Calgary

For Exchange

4-Roomed Cottage and 50-foot lot to exchange for horses. Price, \$1,200.

6-Roomed Cottage, 50-foot lot, stable, coal shed, deep well, to exchange for heavy horses.

5-Roomed Cottage, close in; will trade for auto or horses.

Sale—54-foot Beach Lots at Gull Lake—\$200.

Choice Building Lots in Lacombe, \$40 each.

Jesse Fraser Agency

OUR LUMBER

IT TAKES WELL

Yes, our lumber takes well with everybody who likes good, sound, bright, dry, well manufactured lumber. That's because we're pretty particular and fussy ourselves when it comes to buying our stock from the mills.

We've found out that particular lumber buyers like to buy of a particular yard where particular care is taken to handle only particular goods.

That is why particular buyers like to trade with this particular yard.

We want your trade, and you'll be glad to give it to us after you once see how well we serve you.

Atlas Lumber Company, Ltd. O. W. Thorne :- Local Manager

Trimble - Garland Lumber & Coal Co.

Leave your order for

CARDIFF COAL

The Best in Alberta

Building Supplies Of All Kinds.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE Calgary

A high-class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women. Opening of Fall Term, Tuesday, Sept. 9th, 1914. BUSINESS CLASSES—Book-keeping, Stenography, Accountancy, Type Writing, Etc. MUSIC—Full Conservatory Course, Vocal, Instrumental and Academic—Public and High School Grades, Preparation for the University and Teachers' College course for Girls, French conversational classes. FINE ART—China painting, Water Colors, Leather Work, Etc. Expression and Physical Culture, Dramatic Art, Public Speaking, Household Science. For full information and calendar, apply to REV. GEORGE W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal.

Joseph Marshall Land Company.

Wild and Improved Farms for Sale Loans and Insurance Dealers in Live Stock

Joseph Marshall, Auctioneer. Notary Public RIMBY - ALBERTA (07-3c)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENERAL INTEREST

R. J. Arnot wishes to announce to the citizens of Lacombe and District that he has opened up business in the new block on Duane Street with a complete line of general merchandise. Mr. Arnot has secured the stock at a very low price for spot cash, and will give the citizens of this part of Alberta the benefit of his good buying. Everything is new and up-to-date, and if you wish to economize it will be to your interest to look his stock over. The stock comprises:

CLOTHING
DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
MENS' SWEATERS
OVERCOATS
SHEEP LINED COATS
UNDERWEAR
GENTS' FURNISHINGS

and everything usually found in a first-class store. New goods are arriving daily. Call in and look over the stock and see prices. Money back if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

R. J. ARNOT

Store: North of Empress Hotel, Duane St., Lacombe.

L.I.D. NO. 399.

Council of above district met, all being present, with Jas. Sharp in chair.
Minutes of previous meeting read and it was moved by Foren, seconded by Miller, that they be adopted as read. Carried.
Moved by Eadie, seconded by Southward, that this council favor or allowance asked for between Sec. 2-11, 40-27-4, and that secretary be instructed to report same to Department of Public Works. Carried.
Moved by Eadie, seconded by Southward, re road diversion across N.W. 1/4 27-41-27-4, and that this council refer the whole matter back to the Department of Public Works for final settlement. Carried.
Moved by Eadie, seconded by Southward, re communication from Secretary of Alberta Association of L.I. Districts referring to excessive charges by the medical faculty in this district; while we are well aware that such does exist, we are not prepared to state individual cases, but consider the matter worthy of investigation. Carried.
Moved by Southward, seconded by Storey, that the chairman appoint a committee to inspect the work done between Sec. 10-11, 40-28-4, and to report at the next council meeting. Carried.
Moved by Foren, seconded by Storey, that secretary be instructed to pay to the Department of Public Works the sum of Fifty Dollars for work done, by Department contractor between Sec. 13-14, 39-25-4, from the funds of Div. No. 1. Carried.
Moved by Foren, seconded by Storey, that the following accounts be passed and ordered paid:

John McNab.....	\$14.50
Vickers & Kreise.....	3.75
Vickers & Kreise.....	6.65
Vickers & Kreise.....	15.45
Vickers & Kreise.....	12.10
Vickers & Kreise.....	2.70
L. A. Hill.....	27.35
Dom. Equipment Co.....	45.00
A. D. Watson.....	10.75
Morrison & Johnston.....	6.60
Morrison & Johnston.....	4.25
Morrison & Johnston.....	2.80
Christie & Son.....	4.00
Clive Lumber Co.....	40.90
A. J. Leslie.....	16.00
A. M. Campbell.....	3.95

Moved by Storey, seconded by Foren, that the chairman and treasurer be empowered to borrow the sum of \$2,400 from the Merchants' Bank to meet present liabilities. Carried.
Moved by Foren, seconded by Foren, that the following pay sheets be passed, the chairman authorized to sign and treasurer instructed to pay the same:

A 1-14.....	\$450.08
A 2-14.....	187.50
A 3-14.....	342.50
A 4-14.....	266.75
A 5-14.....	59.00
A 6-14.....	25.50
A 7-14.....	65.88
B 5-14.....	93.00
B 6-14.....	60.00
B 7-14.....	208.12
B 8-14.....	65.88
B 9-14.....	120.06
B 10-14.....	150.00
B 11-14.....	80.00
B 12-14.....	176.76
B 13-14.....	129.50
B 14-14.....	96.02
B 15-14.....	242.25
C 4-14.....	40.00
C 5-14.....	40.00
C 6-14.....	101.25
C 7-14.....	75.50
C 8-14.....	29.00
C 9-14.....	12.50
C 10-14.....	30.00
C 11-14.....	158.70
C 12-14.....	65.00
C 13-14.....	323.76
C 14-14.....	60.00
D 6-14.....	137.50
D 7-14.....	135.00
D 8-14.....	212.25
D 9-14.....	270.00

EDMONTON AS POINT OF REGISTRATION.
Ottawa, Nov. 2.—In accordance with the recent order-in-council passed by the government, vari-

ous points throughout the Dominion will be officially designated registration centres for the registry of Austrians and Germans. Already Montreal has been so designated, and the registrar, S. H. Carpenter, Commissioner of Police in the Interior Department, and formerly chief of detectives in Montreal, and police chief in Edmonton, has been appointed registrar. In addition to Montreal, registration bureaus will be established at Ottawa, Sydney, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and probably at other points, if found necessary.
It is possible that arrangements may be made in the West, whereby Germans and Austrians living long distances from the point of registration may be enabled to take out their parole without the necessity of going to the bureau.
Only such men as are believed to be strictly dangerous will be interned. Others will be placed under surveillance.

GERMAN RETREAT DUE TO VIGOR OF BRITISH ATTACK.
London, Nov. 2.—The correspondent of the Times in Northern France, in reporting that the Allies have re-occupied Lille, says:

"The Emperor had his wish. His Bayarians have met the English just once in the centre of the battle line in Flanders, in a small corner of France, north of Lille. The Bavarians have been forced back foot by foot on to the Belgian frontier.
"This is the explanation of the sudden retreat of the German right wing on the Yser, between Nieuport and Dixmude. The German centre had been defeated and the right wing was compelled to fall back.
"The fighting has been furious for many days and the little British army was vastly outnumbered, but in the end the British have beaten the Bavarians. It is a still long, long way to Calais via Ypres.
"South of Lille the position is more obscure.
"The Germans are in strong force near La Bassée. Their big guns found the range of our trenches with terrible effect. The German infantry twice broke through, but they were finally repulsed and the last road to the coast has been closed to the Germans."

MOVED BY SOUTHWARD, seconded by Storey, that the meeting adjourns to Saturday, Dec. 5th, 1914. Carried.
JAS. SHARP, Chairman.
E. WALKER, STAPSON, Sec.
Treas., L.I.D. 399.

GERMANS WILL HAVE TO GO TO THE FRONT.

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from various correspondents at different points in the field of operations in Northern France report the continuous success of the Allies, who have reached within four miles of Ostend, namely Leffinkhe. The German attack, it is said, is mainly in the direction of Leffinkhe and Slype.
Three thousand Germans left Ostend for Seaburg Friday, and the reports persist that the Germans have left Ostend. It is said that the Allies have intercepted a message from Emperor William to the King of Wurtemberg, telling him it is absolutely imperative to capture Ypres before November 1, otherwise it will be necessary to withdraw behind the Rhine.
The skillful German general Von Meyer, was killed at Dixmude Friday.

RUSSIAN PRESS GLAD OF TURKEY'S ACTION.
Petrograd, via London, Nov. 2.—All the Russian newspapers express only entire gratification of Turkey's entrance into the war, declaring that it makes the Turkish question possible of settlement at once and for all time.
"It is Russia's opportunity," says the Bourse Gazette. "There was no general combination of powers such as several times in the past, when the Russian forces. With the blood of our sons we have shown the Allies our friendship, and therefore nothing will move them once more to hold back our hand."
"We shall for once receive only help and co-operation from the Anglo-French fleets in the Aegean. We will let them watch the enemy from the rear—we tackle him in front by sea and by land."
"Russia accepts the challenge thrown down by the mad hirelings of Germany and marches to the fulfilment of her duty with undimmed faith."
The Novoe Vremya calls upon the Balkan states to decide their solves, remembering what Russia has done for them in the past.
"The day when the Turkish 40,000 forces were handed over to the 40,000 Germans was the day of the virtual death of the once great Ottoman Empire," says the paper.
"The commander of the German 12,500 army and other German officers simply acted as the funeral guard and dispersed it."

EDMONTON AS POINT OF REGISTRATION.
Ottawa, Nov. 2.—In accordance with the recent order-in-council passed by the government, vari-

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

of our last year's graduates, made us a brief visit on his way to Woodhead, where he is teaching school for the winter.

Messrs. Meyer and Addison are drilling a new well near the school buildings. They report a depth of 210 feet. The pipes are being laid from the well to the buildings and a good supply of soft water is expected.

The farm work is being pushed forward. A large quantity of vegetables and about one thousand bushels of potatoes have been put into the cellars.

Herbert Morrill, of Alton, was a recent visitor at the Academy. Pastor J. L. Wilson and family have recently moved into their new home in Rosedale. They have purchased the property formerly owned by Pastor C. A. Burman.

L. D. Sutherland, of Gadsby, has purchased the home of Mr. J. C. Christensen. Mr. Sutherland is attending the Academy. Mr. Christensen and family will move to a farm near Gadsby.

On Tuesday evening, October 22, two of our old students, Miss Bessie Easton and Mr. Riley Ausman, were quietly united in marriage at the home of Pastor P. E. Adams, in the presence of a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ausman will make their home near Tofteld.

Pastor P. E. Adams and family have moved into their new home near the Academy. The house formerly occupied by them is now the headquarters for the Alberta Tract Society.

The Academy cottage, formerly the home of Professor Beardsley, is now occupied by Professor F. L. Hommel and family.

300,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE NOW ON THE FIRING LINE

Paris, Nov. 2.—No fewer than 300,000 British soldiers are under orders of Field Marshal Sir John French on the firing lines. Beyond these there are many thousands of troops on duty at the transport and supply base. This army acts as a complete unit in conjunction with their French comrades under the command of General Joffre.

At nine o'clock Wednesday morning, October 14, sixty-seven students were ready for enrollment in the Alberta Industrial Academy. This is an increase of thirteen over last year. Pastor H. H. Hagan, President of the Alberta Conference, was with us, and gave us a short talk, after which the work of marketing of British goods and preparation for foreign service, will have been trained sufficiently to take the field, it is estimated that the force of Sir John French's disposal will have reached 500,000 men. These will include the British and native troops from India, and portions of the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar. By that time, also, many of the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand detachments will have joined the forces on the continent. The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men now coming into being, will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of the men who have responded to the call, their training is progressing rapidly.

Among them, according to authoritative circles, there are nearly 200,000 old soldiers, who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from

seven to twelve years and these form an admirable stiffening for the new recruits from civil life. To these must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.
According to officers recently arrived from England all warily men among the new recruits have been rapidly weeded out during the stiff training, and most of the men are developing into fine shots, while their excellent physical condition will make them a valuable addition to the vast armies.

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Automobile Tires Repaired and Vulcanized

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NORTH SEA DECLARED MILITARY AREA.

London, Nov. 2.—The entire North Sea has been declared a military area, and merchant vessels entering it will be exposed to the "grave" dangers from the mines which it has been necessary to lay and from the warships which are searching vigilantly by night and by day for suspicious craft. This action has been taken as a reply to the laying of mines by the Germans in the waters of Ireland. The suggestion that the North Sea should be closed has been made for some considerable time, particularly by the London newspapers. It is considered probable that the mines of the north coast of Ireland were placed by a trawler flying a neutral flag rather than by German submarines, and the menace to Britain in the passage to and fro of neutral ships so real as to provide justification for a radical step. Incidentally the closing of the North Sea would shut off large supplies of oil and foodstuffs and also German exports, from which the enemy of civilization derives a real source of strength.

HOW THE GERMANS WOULD FARE IN INVADING BRITAIN.
London, Nov. 2.—H. G. Wells, the novelist, contributes this article to the Times:
"Frankly, I do not believe in a German raid on Britain and I think we can play the German game in letting our minds dwell upon it. I am supposed to be a man of few imaginations, but even by looking my imagination to its rudest, I cannot, in this day of wireless telegraphy, see a properly equipped German force, not even so trivial a handful as 20,000 of them, getting itself into the British Isles, and provisions, upon British soil, I cannot even see the attempt of landing infantry.
"Still it is likely that these alarms may even lead to the re-organization of troops in Britain when their point of maximum effectiveness is manifestly in France, it becomes necessary to insist upon the ability of our civilian population, if only the authorities will permit a small amount of the organization and preparation needed to deal quite successfully with any raid, that in the extremity of German boldness may be attempted.
"In the first place let the expert mind be allowed to what we ordinary people are going to do if we find any German soldiers in Britain one morning. We are going to fight, and if we cannot fight with rifles, we shall fight with shotguns, and if we cannot fight according to the rules of war apparently made by Germans for the restraint of British military experts, we will fight according to our inner lights.
"Many men and not a few women will turn out to shoot. German soldiers will be prevented from them, after the beginning, the experts attempt any pendant interference we will shoot the experts. I know that in this manner I speak for so sufficient a number of people that it will be useless, hopelessly dangerous, and foolish for any expert of the instructed minority to remain tame. They will get shot and their houses burned according to the German rules and methods of accounting.
"So they may just as well turn out in the first place and get some shooting as a consolation in advance, for their inevitable troubles.
"If the raiders, cut off by sea from their supports, ill equipped and against odds are so badly striking reprisals of the Belgian pattern, we irregulars will, of course, massacre every German straggler we can put a gun to.
"Such a procedure may be sanguinary, but it is just the common sense of the situation. We shall hang the officers and shoot the men.
"The German raid of Britain will in fact, not be fought, it will be lynched. War is war and reprisals and terror-striking are games that two can play at. This is the latent temper of the British countryside, and the sooner the authorities take it in hand and regulate it the better will be the outlook in the remote event of that hypothetical raid getting home to us."
"Levity is a national characteristic, but submissiveness is not. Under sufficient provocation, the

British are capable of any German expedition moving through an apathetic Essex for example, resisted only by the official forces trained and training.
"This is a people's war, a war against militarism, not a war for the greater glory of British diplomats, officials and people in uniform. It is our war, not their war, and the last thing we intend as a result from it is permanently increased importance for the military caste."

TURKS MUST GET RID OF GERMAN OFFICERS.
London, Nov. 2.—A despatch received here from Bordeaux by the Central News says:

"The French government has issued a statement saying that the Turkish government, in reply to a note of the Triple Entente powers, confined itself to proposing the recall of Turkish warships in the Dardanelles, and expressed a desire to remain at peace with Russia, France and Great Britain, as well as with Germany. But in default of the dismissal of German officers in the Ottoman service the governments of the Triple Entente could not hope that Turkey would be able to maintain the passive attitude which she offered to adopt.
"The Ottoman government not having thought it its duty to give, by dismissing the German officers, the mark of sincerity to its intentions which was requested, the ambassadors of France, Russia and Great Britain, in conformity with the instructions of their governments, demanded their passports from the grand vizier and left Turkey.
"From the impressions received from Northern Africa it appears that the Mussulman intends in no degree to throw in his lot with the Turks."

London, Nov. 2.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea, but it was stated authoritatively this evening that the Porte will have to go very much farther than this before the powers of the Triple Entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman government.

It was disclosed in a statement issued by the French government this evening that Turkey, in re-

ply to a note presented by Great Britain, Russia and France, on Friday last, agreed to recall her fleet from the Black Sea, but refused to dismiss the German officers from her ships, that it was believed she could not maintain a passive attitude without doing this, the ambassadors of the entente powers demanded their passports and left Turkey.

There is every reason to believe that despite the apology of the Grand Vizier, which it is understood comes from the peace party in the Turkish cabinet, and may not be adhered to by Enver Pasha, the minister of war, and his Young Turk following, France, Great Britain and Russia will demand reparation for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, or at least the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, be put out of commission until after the war, Turkey's security being guaranteed in the meantime.

It is suggested also that demobilization of the Turkish army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed the Egyptian frontier must be withdrawn.

However, as the terms of Turkey's apology, which apparently was made in London, have not been published and must be considered by the entente powers before the apology is accepted or refused, there seems to be a long way to go before diplomatic relations between the Ottoman government and the Allies can be resumed. An added difficulty to the situation is that the ambassadors of the powers have left Constantinople, which will make it troublesome to ascertain whether the whole Turkish cabinet concurs in any agreement reached.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 2.—A despatch received here from Constantinople by way of Vienna, says:

"According to reliable news an Anglo-French fleet yesterday entered Tchesme Bay, Asia Minor, about 40 miles west of Smyrna, where the small Turkish gunboat Berakette and the Turkish steamer Kanli Adda were anchored. The commander of the Turkish gunboat sank the steamer and blew up his own vessel to prevent capture by the Allied fleet."

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The Jesse Fraser Agency, Lacombe.
James McNicol, Blackfalds.
James P. McPherson, Bentley.

(N4-U-C)

CHASING GERMAN SHIPS TO THE FINEST BOY IN THE FIELD

Toronto, Oct. 29.—"Rounding up the German ships that are preying on British shipping is the only way to stop the war," said John Mallion, of Toronto, leader of the "H.M.S. Niobe," who arrived in Toronto yesterday from Halifax, and hurried to see Mrs. Mallion, who is ill, while the Niobe is coaling at Halifax.

Life on this British Canadian cruiser is monotonous and every one of her crew long for a moment of action, but it is not likely to be in one, for the German cruisers are all chased from the North Atlantic, and the only service done is to stop merchantmen at the rate of five or six a day, and exchange papers for contraband of war. The Niobe is heavily armed with 10 six-inch guns, and her captain got 18 knots an hour out of her in chase. The sea was not a match for any German cruiser, in spite of metal, but the Karlsruhe, for which she was looking, does 28 knots. When the Bristol chased her on the North Atlantic, another British cruiser, of 30 knots speed, went to head her off, said Mr. Mallion, and she would have caught her if her oil pumps had not broken down. What the admiral said on that occasion was extremely forcible.

The navy men, said Mr. Mallion, are all aware that none of the German cruisers will stay to fight. They will not even tackle the smaller vessels. Every British sailor holds German gunnery in poor estimation. "It took 53 shots of the Karlsruhe to sink one small merchant ship," said the "Niobe" while we could have sunk it with a single broadside."

"The sailor's opinion of the much-talked-of submarine is not high," he said. "Its methods of fighting do not commend themselves to the navy. It is like throwing a man from behind in the dark. Torpedo boats can look after them, for they cannot stay under the surface long and when they come up for air they can be sunk."

"Work on a warship," he says, "is dangerous. It is full of lights, extinguished, and every thing kept dark. The Niobe has been doing some high speeding on the Atlantic coast, and has been done away off New York harbor. When vessels come out from that port they are chased and headed off."

WAR AND MIGRATION.

If, as said in the earlier days, the peoples of the other lands set their faces to the westward as to the land of promise, what must be the compelling causes of the present time? The time of the sentiment of pure patriotism there are vast areas of Europe to which longer to apply the appellation of "home" becomes a travesty. Villages have gone down with great cities into common ruin. The pathetic spectacle of the young and the aged and the women sitting disconsolate over the ashes of their former homes betokens the love of country and the family hearth. But there is no recrudescence in sight. They will move elsewhere at the earliest opportunity—the Belgians to Holland, to France, to England—and then will come the flight to new homes.

Already the migration to the West Indies has given the first hint of an important movement destined to increase, whatever the outcome of the present struggle. The general agent of the Royal Dutch West India Mail Company tell of additional accommodations arranged for in their steamers for Haiti, Trinidad, and intermediate points, with every inch of space occupied.

This means an influx of desirable immigrants here in course of time. Deep rooted by centuries of occupation, the last tendrils have been snapped with the uprooting of the tree. The movements of peoples and races have been brought about mainly through dire calamities. Among these are such natural forces as overpopulation and the production of the latter meaning famine in the years when the world was not joined immediately as at present. Famine drove the patriarch Jacob into Egypt, and persecution forced his descendants out. The great Tartar migration is not readily explained. Love of freedom as they understood it produced a mighty German movement to America in the '40's.

But war is the prime instigator. Whatever may be done eventually for Belgium, as for a nation flung by fate into the maelstrom, the measures of relief cannot reach thousands of individual citizens. For them the day already been cast. Nothing ahead can be more hopeless than what lies behind. In this enforced movement may, in time, be found the relief that neither the Red

Cross nor any other organized system of beneficence is equal to handling.

HOW TUBERCULOSIS ENTERS AND SPREADS IN HERDS.

Although the loss annually sustained among the population of the country, due to tubercular infection in cattle herds, may not be as serious as the loss annually sustained among them from such other diseases as hog cholera, swine plague and contagious abortion, the nature of that disease is, nevertheless, a matter more serious for the consideration of man than that of the latter diseases, because of its transmissibility to the members of families who consume the products of the tubercular herds. It is important that every owner of cattle should make an effort to keep tuberculosis out of his herd. In order that the effort may be directed along intelligent lines, it is first necessary to understand how the disease enters and spreads in herds.

In the improvement of our herds, it becomes necessary to the members of families who consume the products of the tubercular herds. It is important that every owner of cattle should make an effort to keep tuberculosis out of his herd. In order that the effort may be directed along intelligent lines, it is first necessary to understand how the disease enters and spreads in herds.

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How the spread of the disease, in the tubercular herds, is contracted through the respiratory tract, from animal to animal may take place, is readily understood. The diseased animal in coughing or sneezing may send a spray of tubercular matter into the air, or deposit diseased matter upon whatever objects or utensils stand before and around it. It being fed by the same attendant, the spread of the disease from the same trough, and closely related with the healthy cattle, the latter must either inhale the germs of disease thus given off, and thus in a comparatively short time become infected.

How cows giving off tubercle bacilli in their milk spread the disease to the calves fed their skin milk by product, has already been discussed in connection with the spread of the disease from one herd to another through this channel. Milk also becomes contaminated with tubercle bacilli when the cow's udder is in perfectly healthy condition, but when these germs are excreted in the feces, by dirt falling into the milk pail during the milking process, and is then also a source of infection to the calves fed the skin milk by product.

It is of interest in this connection to note what effect light and fresh air have on the spread of tuberculosis in herds. Tuberculosis is practically unknown to the western ranchman whose cattle are stabled only in the pure air and sunshine of the great open, out-of-doors. It is worthy of note that in the tubercular tests made at the Ohio Agricultural College during the last two years has never been a single case of tuberculosis found in the beef cattle breeding cows that were wintered in open sheds and pastured entirely in the open during the summer, and that in one suspicious case was found in that portion of the dairy.

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herd which was confined and pastured in a similar manner, although, in both of these years the summer months. These men are, are bound now to be idle, as when the war caused money to tighten up, work in prospect was cancelled, roads ceased building, carpenter work declined, houses to be renovated by painting and papering were put off till better times came. So a lot of men, through no fault of their own, find their means of livelihood cut off or curtailed. This should not be as much as it is. You who have work to be done, go on with it if at all possible; will it cost you any more to give a man work than to give him charity? Besides, where do you expect him to get work? Will he, unless he gets work, ever be self-sustaining? Charity may be needed in some places, but surely there is not a man or woman in Lacombe who would not rather work than take charity. A man is poor, indeed, who does not value his self-respect too much to become a pauper through choice. But how to help him is a question easily answered.

Have you ever a day's work to do? Give it to the man who needs it; to the man with a family of small children dependent on him. Not to the man who owns a fine house or a good farm; the young unmarried men of no family, who has a good home to live in, rent and board free. This is true patriotism also.

Anyone can take a stroll through the town, and see men at work on the street on delivery wagons and elsewhere who could stop work for at least this winter without suffering for it, and give his job to some man who needs it. This would be as truly a patriotic act as enlisting in the army.

And these who have the patriotic work in hand that is so fashionable at present, you who need not do the sewing or knitting or garment making for the needy, do not forget to take notice of a lot of self-respecting women in the town who would be glad and willing to take this work home and do it as cheaply as possible, while you would be doing a patriotic thing; good for yourself, good for her. She would not need charity and you would not need to give it her.

Another thing we hear a lot about is the lack of money. There is hardly a business man in town who does not own a good farm—some of them more than one. Do you not know some one who has a little financial help could go to a bank or to a loan company and pay you a good interest for years to come on your investment? You say, why is he in town if he can farm so well? Because farming was not such a paying proposition in his day as now. Then you say by next fall the war would be over and prices be down as low as ever. We hope the war may be over, but grain prices will not be so low. How can they? From present indications this war will last till every able-bodied man in France, Germany and Great Britain is killed or vanquished.

When the time comes, the farmers come from to produce the grain? Also most of the live stock will be commandeered in these war nations. What an outlook for the live stock industry. So I will close with the same appeal, give the temporary poor work; don't pauperize them. How would you like it? You who through no fault, except conditions over which you have no control, may be in the same class in a few months.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

GERMANY REPORTED TO HAVE OFFERED PEACE TO FRANCE.

London, Oct. 30.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent asserts that with a view to detaching France from the allies, Germany made an offer to conclude peace on the basis of the cession of Metz and Alsace to France. The offer, according to the correspondent, was rejected. The proposal was the counterpart of the German government, recognizing the courage of the French armies, having regarded France as a principal enemy, was ready to make peace on terms not merely honorable but generous for the republic. These terms would include the transfer of Metz and the neighboring portion of Lorraine.

JAP SHIPS ARE SEARCHING FOR THE EMSEN.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Advices received here today show that it was the French torpedo destroyer Mousquet, which, with the Russian cruiser Zemtchik, was sent to the bottom yesterday at Penang, Straits Settlements, by the German cruiser Emden.

Another version of the affair is given in the Matin. This paper says that the Emden entered

Penang disguised as a Russian warship, then the Russian colors, and skillfully concealing her identity until she got well into port. Then, according to the Matin's correspondent, the Emden suddenly hoisted the German flag and opened fire on the Zemtchik, which, taken by surprise and unable to defend herself, was sunk in a few minutes.

The Emden then dashed out to sea with the Mousquet courageously following her. The torpedo boats which were sent to the Emden but the fight was too unequal and the Mousquet was sent to the bottom.

The correspondent adds that all the cruisers of the allied fleet in the vicinity of Penang, notably those of Japan, are now pursuing the Emden.

NAVAL BATTLE IN PROGRESS OFF ODESSA.

London, Oct. 30.—The Russian gunboat Donetz was sunk, a part of the crew was drowned, and the others were killed, or wounded by the Turkish torpedo boats which yesterday raided the port of Odessa, according to a message to Lloyd's agency.

The Russian steamers Lazareff, Whizaz and Whampoa, and the French steamer Portugal, were damaged by shell fire and a number of sailors were killed or wounded.

Shells also were fired on the suburbs of Odessa near a number of oil tanks, but the latter were undamaged. A sugar factory, however, was hit. Some civilians also were killed or injured by the shells.

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.—The German newspaper Zeitung am Mittag, publishes today what purports to be an official communication from Constantinople. It states:

"Russian torpedo boats attempted to prevent the Turkish fleet leaving the Bosphorus and steaming into the Black Sea. The Turkish ships opened fire and sank two of the Russian vessels, saved by the Turks, were made prisoners. The Turkish fleet sustained no loss."

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.—The Handelsblad says it has learned from Berlin that the Turkish fleet entered the Black Sea October 28, and that minor engagements followed. Turkish scouts with wireless outfits are said to have appeared at the entrance of the Gulf of Afoz.

According to the same advice, the Turkish fleet in neutral waters have been ordered to present themselves to their consuls.

London, Oct. 30.—The view has been expressed in official circles that the Turkish government may conceivably try to disengage itself from the action of its warships in the Black Sea in bombarding Russian ports, including Odessa.

It is suggested that the Porte, when it hears the comment of the allied governments, may throw the onus for this course on the shoulders of the German commanders of the warships and declare that they acted without orders from the official government. The report to this, it is said in London, will be a demand that the German officers and crews now in the Turkish navy be sent home within 24 hours.

The communications of the European war have been increased by the entrance of the Turkish empire into the conflict on the side of the Teutonic allies. Following the Breslau's exploit in bombarding Thessalonika Russia, Turkish destroyers have sunk the Russian gunboat Donetz in Odessa harbor and damaged three Russian and one French merchantman.

No official declaration of war has yet been made, but Turkey's action is so clearly in support of the cause of the Central Powers that the gap of conflict may be greatly widened and the issues complicated. The Balkans, whence sprung the present European conflict, present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may easily be drawn into the vortex.

Greece, it is believed, will likely be the first state, now neutral, to throw her weight against the Ottoman army. Bulgaria holds a remarkable position. She is bound to Russia by racial ties and to Great Britain by obligations for diplomatic support in the last war. But her interests and sympathies are so divided that she is likely to undertake to carry out a policy of neutrality. Turkish forces have been gathering recently in Syria and Palestine, but a march across the Sinai peninsula will be a hard one, because the country is virtually a desert. The English papers are confident that the protection of the Suez canal against raid and Egypt against invasion are well provided for. They recognize that the addition of Turkey to the belligerent forces probably will increase the war and increase its horrors. They say that this means that Great Britain must raise more men. How long Italy can remain aloof is a

question that is being asked by the newspapers.

PROVISION MADE FOR NEEDY ALIEN ENEMIES.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The government made provision Wednesday by order-in-council for relieving the distress of the Austrians and Germans in various parts of the country, who are out of work and unable to support themselves and also for placing under surveillance all who may be considered otherwise likely to cause trouble.

Registration offices will be opened by the Dominion police in the east and the Northwest Mounted Police in the west, where all Germans and Austrians must present themselves. Men under or over military age, or otherwise unfit for service may be permitted to leave the country. Of the others, those who can maintain themselves and are believed to be well disposed may be allowed their liberty, only being required to report regularly.

Those who are destitute and those who it is considered should be kept under surveillance will be held in places of detention as prisoners of war. They will be in charge of the military authorities and work will probably be provided for them. These latter plans have not been definitely worked out as yet. An effort will be made to find work which will not be unduly in competition with Canadian labor. The Austrians and Germans detained in the national parks of dead or fallen timber.

It is strongly felt here that a restraint on the part of the Austrians and Germans of hostile sentiments towards these people will greatly lessen the danger of any trouble.

D. CAMERON

C. F. DAMRON

Live Stock & Farm Sales AUCTIONEER

BENTLEY - ALBERTA

20 year's experience buying, selling and breeding live stock qualifies me as a valuator of your stock.

The Royal Bank of Canada BENTLEY, ALBERTA

Sub-Branch to Lacombe. Office hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

J.P. McPHERSON

Notary Public and Conveyancer Loans and Insurance. Issuer of Marriage Licenses BENTLEY ALBERTA

Resall's Olive Oil Emulsion

Whenever your system becomes run down, whether through sudden climatic changes, overwork or excesses of any kind, you leave yourself open to contract any contagious disease. To build up this weakened condition there is nothing equal to Resall's Olive Oil Emulsion.

It is a real nerve-food made of pure olive oil from the so-called "olives" which rest on the system and either have no real food value, or, if they have, are too impure to take. Resall's Olive Oil Emulsion is pleasant to take, the phosphates in it tone the nerves—the Olive oil nourishes the nerves and blood.

This preparation is guaranteed to be absolutely free from alcohol or any dangerous or habit-forming drugs. It is sold in bottles of 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold in all drug stores and by mail order from Resall's, 100 West 4th Street, St. Paul, Minn.

McDermid Drug Co. The Resall Store

We guarantee this Emulsion. If it fails to satisfy we will return your money.

The Bentley Garage

P. E. THORP, Proprietor.

Repairs on all makes of autos promptly and carefully attended to.

AUTO LIVERY

Vulcanizing

Having just installed a vulcanizing plant, I am making a specialty of repairing tires—outer casing or inner tubes. Get my estimate on your work.

P. E. THORP, BENTLEY

EMPIRE PAINT SHOP

Don't hope for the best; get it. Your Auto, Carriage or cutters painted at just half the regular city prices. Very best materials used. Thirty year's experience. Finest Workmanship. Come quickly.

NELSON & HAMROLD.

Empire Garage, - Lacombe

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Style-Craft
TASSEL CLOTHES

Come in and see what we can do for you in the Overcoat line, in which we are showing good value. When you take into consideration Style, Fit, Finish and Goods. Let us show you anyway.

D. CAMERON



A SALE OF Remnants

Of More Than Ordinary Interest

Not only for the Bargains it contains, but also for the quality and variety of Piece Ends and useful lengths it includes. It is by many times the largest array of Remnants we have yet thrown out on the tables. They are the most seasonable goods, and afford real economies to the provident buyer.

Coatings Dress Goods Velvets
Silks and Satins
Kimona Cloths Silklines Shirtings Wrapperettes
Flannelettes Cretonnes
Laces Embroideries Trimmings

Every woman will appreciate this sale. As stated, all records are broken in the quantity and variety of remnants suitable for Waists, Skirts, Children's Dresses and Coats, and for every kind of garment and accessory.

Price Reductions Take Effect in Many Lines of Winter Merchandise

A Tardy Winter Necessitates a Move on Prices and a Slaughter of Profits

Ladies' and Misses' Coats

Revised prices in this section give our customers a choice of the season's best and smartest models at lower prices. From

\$5.00 to \$10.00

We have included \$7.50 to \$15.00 Coats; every one of them full value as originally priced. This policy of early sale prices is imposed upon the merchant who has stocks to move in season, with or without the thermometer's assistance. Our customers are assured of notable values at low prices.

Men's and Boys' Coats & Suits

A large stock of new and up-to-date Suits and Coats are tumbled out on

The Bargain Counter

Economy invites you to meet your Suit and Coat requirements at this sale. They are all high-grade Suits and Coats in the season's new shades of Greys and Browns; \$18.00 to \$25.00 values Coats and Suits at

\$15.00

Boys' Suits and Coats, new winter weights, reduced 20 per cent.

Ladies' and Men's and Boys' Sweaters

Among these goods prices are substantially lowered to interest you. They are all from the best Canadian Mills and in the new shades and combination of colors, and in a variety of popular styles.

All Reduced 20 p. c.

This is an absolute sacrifice of value in favor of the Buyer. The Sweater has come to stay, and our selections are models in Fit and Stylish Effect.

Men's Mitts and Gloves

20 p. c. off

Our stock of Mitts and Gloves includes many varieties of style, leather and tanning, and this seasonable reduction in prices is a real saving to the Buyer, and ready advantage should be taken of it. Lined Buckskin Mitts and selected Buckskin Over-Mitts are reduced from \$1.50 a pair to \$1.20, and several Tannings in Horsehide, Pigskin, Mule and Sheepskin are correspondingly reduced for this sale.

APPLES

This is the year for Apples; there was never so many of them; they were never before so cheap. All the profit is in the eating of them—neither the grower or the seller has any. Everyone can have

Lots of Apples This Year

A. Urquhart & Company, Limited

DEPARTMENT STORES

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FLOUR

Have you arranged for your Winter supply of Flour? It were never so easy to do so in the face of a steadily rising market and firm prices. While our present stock lasts we are in a position to give you the

Most Favorable Prices

GERMANY HAS DONE ITS WORST, SAYS CRITICS.

New York, Oct. 31.—The New York Evening Times' military critic sizes up the situation as follows:

Reading dispatches which reflect the official views in Paris in London, in Berlin, it is plain, has been patent for 10 days, that the operations along the Franco-Belgian frontier already described as the Battle of Flanders are in the wider sense critical, destined to exercise a decisive influence upon the progress of the great war.

At the examination of the map, the study of the possible consequences of considerable victory on either part, reveal nothing which might warrant any such view from the purely military side.

Thus, if the German advance continues it may conceivably isolate Dunkirk and Calais, force French left back until it becomes the mere continuation of the front of the Aisne. But such a reverse, however disappointing, would have a purely limited effect upon the allied fortunes.

If the allies are able to maintain such steady and desperate resistance on the long front from the Oise to Belgium it is unlikely that they could be driven when they have concentrated on a shorter front where they have been able to prepare their line during recent weeks.

Nor does the mere possession of the channel ports by the Germans seem to carry with it any advantage. British apprehension would doubtless mount with German progress on the coast. British cities might conceivably have to meet Zeppelin raids. But until allied forces in the west are crushed and the British fleet disposed of it is outside of the question to speculate on the invasion of England.

On the other hand, if the allies should press their operations successfully and drive the Germans from the west, there is every present prospect that, now that Antwerp has fallen and Ghent been occupied, the Germans would be able to maintain themselves in a defensive position on the Scheldt from Antwerp to Valenciennes quite as successfully as they have along the Aisne.

The truth seems to be that the thing that is vital about the Flanders contest is the moral rather than the military element and that is far more vital to the Germans than the allies. In a word, there are on all sides unmistakable indications that German military effort is approaching its maximum, must in a relatively short time assert anew the moral superiority seized at the outset or face serious consequences.

To conceive that the outcome of the Flanders operations will be the arrival of a state of balance along the Lys and the northern frontier of France, such as exists along the Aisne, the most natural and logical consequence is to believe that German advance from the channel to Switzerland will presently come to a complete halt. We shall have in France the situation which existed in Virginia, when, after three years of war in which the whole burden of German military teaching has been that the offensive was the only possible method of making war, and that German success in "the next war" would depend upon her ability to crush her several opponents before all of them had been

able to take the field in full strength.

Now, so far, this war has been fought on this principle. German teaching followed German tradition, the drive at France through Belgium in August was the perfect application of all that German military writers have been expounding for a generation.

Bear in mind also that from the general to the private this same idea has been held—that to win Germany must promptly crush France, take Paris, hold the republic as hostage. Recall that from Brussels to the gates of Paris every whisper that came from German quarters revealed the supreme confidence, the universal belief, that immediate success was in view.

But the Paris campaign ended on September 7. In the next few days the German armies fell back until they stood some 70 miles behind their earlier positions.

More than this, in late September the allied forces began clearing out the northwest corner of France. To meet their offensive, German troops had to be withdrawn from Alsace, from Lorraine, from the Aisne front and carried far to the rear and put in on the new front.

For a whole month after the battle of the Marne this process continued. On the German side it was conducted with marvelous skill; every offensive thrust was met and beaten down. But when this had been done it was impossible to take the offensive. From the Aisne to the Lys the whole operation resembled that of two children building at blocks—as fast as one put a new block on his tower the other responded with a similar movement.

Finally, to escape the state of balance the Germans gathered up all available forces, seized Antwerp, beat down the Belgian

army which was holding army corps in check, and having freed these troops, undertook a final offensive in the extreme west. This was on October 10. But on October 26 they have not yet succeeded in gaining ground of material value between Lille and the sea. After more than two weeks of desperate battling the lines keep on swaying as they did along the Aisne in September.

Now at the close of the third month of the war, Germany, by superior mobilization, better concentration and, on the whole, better strategy, has succeeded in conquering Belgium, occupying a considerable region in Northern France, pressing hard against the eastern barrier forts along the Meuse. But, despite all the advantages superior resources and better preparation gave her she has been unable to reach a vital point in French defence or rout an allied army.

All her thrusts save only that in Flanders have already been successfully parried. If that can be checked presently, the whole tide of German offensive operations will come to a standstill. But this means that henceforth all advantage in resources must be with the allies. They have not been able yet, as Germany has, to put in the mass of their second and third line troops. England has a full million to use in the spring. France has reserves still unavailable because of lack of equipment.

Germany on the other hand has drawn deeply upon all lines. So far she has met all attacks of the three nations with equal numbers. But the pace plainly cannot be maintained through many months more. It may be doubted if Germany can ever again muster more men on her battle lines than she has now. There is no question but that England, Russia and probably France will have more troops in the field in April than they have now in October.

Already, too, in the east, in Poland, it is plain German offensive has been beaten back. The magnificent dash at Warsaw has terminated. Numbers have again prevailed and German armies are withdrawing. Austrian disaster has been postponed, the manoeuvre has not been an empty failure—but in the larger sense it seems to have failed.

It is then because of the value the whole German people has attached to the offensive that the issue of the battle of Flanders is being watched by the world so closely. If Germany is checked here it will be difficult to overestimate the moral effect upon the nation, which will be compelled to recognize that the whole campaign as planned by German high command has failed.

—That France is not destroyed, England daily gaining in resources, Russia coming up with new millions and displaying unexpected skill in handling those already up; that German military resources, utilized to the maximum, have been inadequate, that henceforth it is to be a defensive battle, a contest in which hope is at an end or approaching extermination.

BRITISH OFFICIALS ON AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

London, Oct. 31.—The British government has sent three of its highest officials to the continent on a most mysterious and important mission. The delegation consists of David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Haldane, the lord chancellor, and Lord Reading, the chief justice.

The destination of this mission is being kept a profound secret.

as well as its object. Its importance is evident from its membership and apparently the business to be transacted concerns both financial and legal matters. Lord Haldane and the chief justice, better known as Sir Rufus Isaacs, before his elevation to the bench, was the keenest legal light at the English bar, rank about the foremost authorities upon law in the United Kingdom. The most plausible report has it that the three have gone to Holland and possibly will extend their journey to the Scandinavian coast to deal with the matter of the shipment of goods from neutral countries into Germany. If the statements of the English papers are correct, Holland and the three Scandinavian countries are now conducting a flourishing trade with Germany through transshipment of supplies from the United States and even from England.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HANDS RESIGNATION TO ITALIAN KING

Rome, Nov. 1.—The members of the cabinet presented their resignation to the king last night. The king reserved decision and invited the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies and statesmen to confer with him on the situation. It is generally believed Premier Salandra will be entrusted with the task of forming a new cabinet within a few days. It is asserted that Gen. Spuller and Vice-Admiral Bissolati will retain respectively the portfolios of war and marine. Baron Sidney Sonnino, former premier, is spoken of as minister of the treasury and Tommaso Tulloni, ambassador to France, as minister of foreign affairs.

OLD CRUISER HERMES IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

London, Nov. 1.—The secretary of the admiralty last night made the following announcement: "The old cruiser Hermes, Captain C. R. Lamb, was sunk today by a torpedo fired by a German submarine in the straits of Dover as she was returning from Dunkirk. Nearly all the officers and men were saved, but the exact loss cannot be ascertained until the men are mustered. The loss of the vessel is of small national significance.

Two men killed, nine injured and about 45 missing represent the casualty list.

REBEL DEFEATS REPORTED FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Nov. 2.—The Durban correspondent of the Daily Mail says the government at Pretoria has granted General Christian De Wet, the rebel leader, a five days' armistice, presumably in order to arrange peace.

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch to Reuters from Capetown says: "Col. Alberts has defeated the rebels in the Lichtenburg district of the Transvaal, killing thirteen, wounding thirty and capturing 140. Among the captured is Commandant Clausen.

Commandant Devilliers was out reconnoitering when he met a strong rebel command with white flags attached to their rifles. Devilliers approached the band, whereupon the rebels attacked him and captured 110 of his men. The rebels then advanced against Col. Alberts from two directions, but Alberts defeated them and chased them twenty miles across the border. In their flight the rebels discarded their carts and bicycles.

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HANDS RESIGNATION TO ITALIAN KING

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